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For Zion's Herald. THEODORE PARKER. BY REV. W. L. GAGE.

Two bulky volumes just launched from the press challenge more than that casual mention which the lives of men almost four years dead, demand. The subject claims it, a man whose name was for twenty years a household word in America, and widely known in England and Germany; the authorship claims it, a man not widely known, but held in enthusiastic admiration by those who have been brought in contact with him, and hitherto regarded with that kindness of feeling which the culture and geniality of the Unitarian clergy have won even from theological opponents. The book will however gain friends for Mr. Parker, and enemies for Mr. Parker's biographer; for without pushing himself into any unseemly prominence. Mr. Weiss has vet in the unconscious display of his personal characteristics, exhibited qualities not second in vitality, keenness, and in a certain acridity, to those of Mr. Parker himself. His style is fascinating, not in liquid smoothness, for it is rough though not disjointed; not in that affluence which charms in Buckle and Bushnell; not pellucid like that of Parker, the tinkle of clear mountain brooks; least of all swelling or gorgeous, like Huntington and Choate, but prickly, sparse in expletives, having a certain incrusted homeliness, racy, compact, exact and stimulating even to irritation. Yet the narrative contributed by Mr. Weiss is but a fifth part of the entire bulk; the remainder being largely extracts from the labor of collating must have been great; Mr. Parker's was a free pen, his journal was the receptacle, in a style full of contractions and obscure chirography of all manner of thoughts; his range of correspondence was immense; his sermons, written in a style which he supposed undecipherable, as full of autobiographic glimpses as Henry Ward Beecher's. To accomplish the review of all this and to carry it worthily through the press is a hard three years' labor, and the work bears the marks of being carefully done.

The book itself is to be welcomed as a great gift to

the church; for never have the limitations of evangelical and heretical doctrine been more sharply defined than there. No so scalding display of the timid, halting, unreasonable bigotry and unsoundness and instability of the more primitive American Unitarianism, has even been made than Mr. Parker gives in the first volume, seconded by a running commentary of acrid bitterness from the pen of Mr. Weiss, who is if possible the ancient faith of the church, to the church as an blooded rage which often carried him away, that his hearers though in entire sympathy with him, react generosity, his sincerity, his almost unrivaled possibil- and views, and opinions, but a larger measure of love ities, will win and conciliate and organize on itself a to God and love to man than he ever reached. more determined infidelity, a more embittered hostility to the Christian faith, than his life could do. He did | His affectionateness will be cherished in remembrance Christian theology, it needs to be met and mastered.

all the flings, all the sarcasm, all the misrepresentation. They will do good every one of them. So far as they are deserved, they will of course do good, so the thinkers, leaving the nation as barren of any posi far as they are undeserved, they will rouse the church | tive faith in things above the material life, as the Ro of Christ to a bolder attitude, and a more prompt and resolute activity. For no true theologian, " non Parker has been to us what Lessing and Bohrdt were glorize sed crucis," but will see that with all Mr. to Germany; but Lessing is remembered there be quaintance with men and with American life, he was is almost forgotten. Parker was more human than all around him, in Boston and wherever he went. So soured was he with disappointment, so gangrened was he with opposition, so sore was he made by the hostility which met him, that he could not see beyond it, he could not rise above it and see the noble qualities of the truth held by his opponents. Henry Ward Beecher, hardly less assaulted, and lied about certainly, with a more reckless audacity than ever Theodore Parker was, rises above it all, laughs at his place him in the category of souls on a plane higher adversaries and proves his greatness. You cannot than that of Jesus of Nazareth. read Mr. Parker's letters or his sermons, however, without thinking of Dr. Holland's Essay on Sore Spots, and seeing how impossible it was for him to forget his bruises. O! that he had been a little greater than he was! For his was a truly noble nature. No man ever stood in an American pulpit who brought more natural fitness for his work; a poetic reverence, a real conservatism, (witness his use of the Bible in his family and on his study table, in marriages and in the Music Hall,) a touching appreciation of the pastoral duties, a love of men almost passional in its strength, scholarship, industry, philanthropy, zeal; able had he accepted the Christian doctrine of sin with all its issues, (which he did not, believing in sins but not in sin.) and had he proclaimed the distinctive doctrines of Christianity, to have been the most powerful preacher in the land. But lacking ability to see that the The morning hours dragged; for, though I could en-Music Hall did not hold all the piety of Boston, all its theology, all its philanthropy, and not analyzing the closet and with the Word, yet I missed my wonted theology, all its philanthropy, and not analyzing the causes which tend sometimes to make the church over conservative and a refuge for hypocrisy, needing music of the bells was never sweeter to my ear. cleansing and not annihilation, and furthermore not having a "realizing sense" as we say, of the fact that the very fierceness of the opposi ion which he met was the best token of honesty and which neither praised nor buffeted him, and only getting glimpses as in Profs. Taylor and Porter of New Haven, and Stuart of Andover, of the genuine not all his mastery of twelve thousand volumes in twenty tongues gave him the power to see what was church which believes in sin no less strongly than he fy it; which believes in love to God and love to man Christianity than he was intemperative in his sneers, loud in his invective and fierce in his avowed disowning of all fellowships with Christian believers.

Weiss. In two vols., pp. 478, 530. Boston : T.O. H. P. Burn-

nation was bad almost beyond exaggeration. What was gained by his bold utterances in behalf of needed reforms, the slavery movement in particular, was lost in the coupling, which he sanctioned, of blasphemy with those reforms. He hurled his anathemas Sun day after Sunday at the church, at the sacraments, at all the memorials of Christ, and then wondered that his words did not win the church to active participa tion with him. We have no excuse to plead for the dilatoriness of the American church in coming into active sympathy with the great anti-slavery movement. Its position is a shame to its past history. But this we must aver, that that church was largely re-

tarded in its forward steps by the embittered words of Mr. Parker. Faulty as it was, it was not called to repentance by a man who talked as he did about everything which it held precious, and who was so indiscriminating in his censures. Mr. Parker committed the common mistake of reformers, (that which John Wesley never could be persuaded nor threatened into doing.) he cut himself adrift from the body to be reformed, turned about and met it in that antagonistic mien which begot antagonism rather than convic-

In the church he might have been a pioneer of reform: out of it and in warfare with it, the positive service which he rendered was only what remained after discounting the adverse influence which his attidude to religion exercised. His biographer ascribes to him however, a most healthy influence over the American Mr. Parker's Journal and his Correspondence. Yet public, and quotes with enthusiasm the letters which came from the prairies of the West, from men unable even to spell, who thanked him for delivering them from ecclesiastical bondage. We cannot agree with him. Most of these inquiring and untutored men need only to have the doctrines of revealed religion set before them in fresh and simple language to see that in the things in which Theodore Parker was right, he was in full agreement with the old faith, and that where he was wrong his doctrines and not those of the everlasting gospel are untenable. But bringing from Germany a type of infidelity which first got clear and strong expression in Lessing and the Wolfenbuttel fragments, more than 100 years ago, he spoke what fell in with the immense mass of unorganized unbelief which our American materalism genders, and reflected and gave utterance to the discontent and vague gropings, and miserable uncertainties of half our population. Mr. Parker had a certain rudimentary faith in himself; but he did not lift his followmore of a disorganizer, more measuredly hostile to ers up to where he stood, he bequeathed to them his hatred of evangelical religion, and left them so. This institution, to the ministry as a body, than the subject | his biographer would consider one great step gained; of his eulogy. Where Mr. Parker strikes random we think it a great step lost; for it robbed the peo-

blows like an angry man, and is so full of that hot- ple of something, and gave them nothing in return. We close these volumes with a sigh. Mr. Parker was so clinging, so tender a friend, so genuine, hearty, from the very intemperateness of his speech, Mr. frank, that one loves him, and only pities him for not Weiss speaks in sullen and suppressed tones, as if mut- being brought in his childhood under some strong tering defiance through closed teeth. And perhaps controlling influence which could have wisely guided the Christian church needs just the shock of such a bim and answered his questions, and brought hir book as this to rouse it. Some Christians at home under the domain of grace. One pities him for never have been stimulated to new activity, while serving as learning from all those books of his that our doctrines soldiers and surrounded by the adverse influences of of grace, are not mere opinions, which differed from the camp; and so the church, not half conscious of his opinions, but that they embody a life element, its opportunities, of its power, of its trusts, needs to something as little to be measured by scholastic terms see as by a lightning flash, what determined assaults as the extent of a mother's love, but just as real and the infidelity of the age is making upon it. For this a great deal more strong. All the scholarship of all book which gathers up and presents in most attractive | the ages would not teach him that without the action

His name will not be one which will live long.

not touch one soul as a man of intellect, as he will while his circle of personal friends shall live, but his touch ten now, as a man of heart. For this we wel- want of constructiveness, and his confining himself to come Mr. Weiss's seductive but easily vanquised in- the work of pulling down rather than building up, duction from the power of the recuperative energies will be a barrier to future recognition. For even of nature to throw off physical evil in trees, plants, now the work of reconstructing is going on with fishes and beasts, to the ability of the recuperative amazing rapidity; and Henry Ward Beecher, so energies in man to eliminate moral evils, without the humane, so large and so sound in his application of the intervention of a divine Saviour and supernatural gospel to life, and working within the great Christian forces. This doctrine has never been hurled at the organization, is doing a work of reconstruction whose church in more compact, and portable shape than Mr. grandeur can hardly be overrated. Had Mr. Parker Weiss's first volume. As the root question of all been an original thinker, his claims to the world's recognition in time to come would be greater than We also welcome all the innuendoes of the book, they are; but he was only an importer of matters which flourished in Germany during the last century and which have had their day, have been deserted b man nation was in the second century after Christ Parker's extraordinary erudition, and his intimate accause his was a free and original spirit, while Bohrdt gnorant to an extent truly amazing of the theology Lessing, and his humanness will always gain admirers, but the American copy in spite of greater learning is overshadowed by the greatness of the German prototype. We will remember with gratitude the human ness of this great American scholar, his honesty, his manliness, his love to kindred and to friends, but we regret and deplore his life, and have no disposition whatever to join in the blasphemous adulation of those who (happily not including his biographer,)

PHOTOGRAPH OF A PULPIT.

Being situated where manuscripts of various kinds pass through my hands, I lately met with the following sketch, evidently written several years ago. I copy it nearly as I found it, though I have toned it down slightly here and there. Perhaps the writer's feelings were unduly wrought upon by the circum stances described, but he appears to have faithfully delineated them; and, if so, it may prove a tale with

One Sabbath morning, not many years ago, I woke up in a town of strangers, travel-worn in body, and thirsting in soul for the familiar Sabbath associations Sabbath books, papers and conversation; and so the rose and sought the sanctuary in no critical spirit, but with a hunger in my soul for the heavenly manna and was borne along with a stream of gathering worshipers that flowed towards the church. A fine, insincerity, and far better than the cold indifferentism telligent looking congregation sat reverentially waiting for the bread of life.

The preacher was in his seat; it was a new face, but it pleased me; I was glad that he was to be my Christian love which exists in the evangelical church, shepherd that morning; his hair showed the years that should bring with them ripeness of experience, and I felt almost sure of being led to some rich green even at his doors. He lived and died cursing the pasture of the Lord. He rose and gave out the hymn, and as he read the first line my spirits fell a the former and adopting and improving the latter. did in sins whose root he ignored; which believes in degree in spite of myself, and would not rally as he | There is evidently abundant means and opportunities God eminently, pre-eminently a God of love, giving went on. He seemed to rattle through it as if it for the church now, and for all time to come, to be himself in Jesus Christ to the depth of shame to testi- were a little job which must be got through with be- much more holy and effective than she was in the fore proceeding to the real business of the day. Yet I days of the fathers. She always had some delinas strongly to say the least as he; disowning works solitoquized, "Perhaps his mind is so absorbed in the quents to mourn over, while we must admit that it is only when they are the off-spring of selfish prudence or a desire for respectability and place; and which stractedly," and so I beat my feelings back. But in consecrated to God. Though it might gratify an exploded infidelity is now exhibited in high places. is far less bitter in its attacks on the adversaries of a few minutes the same voice slid into a scripture officious curiosity to be able to determine the relat lesson, and was skipping and bouncing from verse to merits between former and latter times spiritually, verse, as if Isaiah's trumpet strains were no more solemn than the weather prophecies of the "Old Farcally, that the church shall now determine that in mer's Almanac!" Those mighty sentences were tor- fidelity to God and souls, she will exceed herself in all mented out of all their life, fairly broken on the wheel | former days. by his execrable manner. Yet the great sad lack In respect to her present wants, there can be but

Theodore Parker's influence over the American | was not to be characterized as error in emphasis, | one honest opinion in regard to the subject of holipitch, pronunciation,-it was far deeper, the lack of ness. We all know, and many of us feel, we must be

mind on these preliminaries,"-thus I mused, deternined not to lose my Sabbath morning.

scripture lesson,—and before I could fairly collect my thoughts, he had rushed into the Holy of Holies. of little consequence whether this great work of When I recovered myself I was in the midst of a moral purity shall be wrought suddenly or gradually. ower of florid adjectives hurled promiscuously so it be effectually done. This must be left with God, oward the seat of the Holv One. I struggled des- as both processes are evidently of God, and it is erately to get into the current of that prayer, I his prerogative to choose which is best in any given knew that the profit, not to say enjoyment, of the case. whole service depended on it; but ah! it would not me near me. I could hear it rattling all around "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," argued, expostulated, reproved, exhorted, consoled, acouraged, all through the exercise. But O! how earisome for him to do all this when we had knelt own to pray. How I ached to get off my knees! And yet it was with a jerk that the "Amen" slamned the door of the "Holy of Holies," and the preacher had leaped from heaven to earth, and was gain face to face with mortals.

When I rose to my seat there was a chilly cloud that had settled between my pew and the pulpit, yet resolved to catch gratefully any crumb of gospel read. It was not eloquence that I wanted, nor proound thoughts; I was hungry, I wanted bread; any ospel truth plainly stated, sensibly and feelingly apoiled would have fed my soul.

He read the text; I forget what it was, and it nakes no difference in photographing the discourse. He made no real use of it, drew no living truths from it: it would be libelous to the preacher to say that he had ever studied it. And vet he thrummed it over at every pause and turn, sent it flying hither and hither like a shuttlecock, made it the rallying point or manifold excursions through theological theory and practice, on each of which he seemed to run till fairly blown out in wind and words; then he would ome back and strike at that text again, till it was ounded and battered as badly as the poor bemauled

But had this been all, I would never have leveled my instrument at that pulpit to photograph that scene There was something more that made me indignant It was soon apparent that the preacher had no message for the people, and yet was bound, if possible to stir He seemed to feel that a flash of feeling of any kind yould save the occasion from being a failure, and so he recklessly jerked every string in hope of wrenchng emotion of some sort from some soul. He shouted. olled his eyes and clapped his hands as if in ecstasy. then talked brimstone : then rushed off among the ombs and ruthlessly rattled the bones of the dead This last seemed a sort of reserved weapon, a dernier esort, and in its use he succeeded with one hearer at east; for I saw the tears dropping from the eyes of a young mother in sable garb, when he barbarously tore off the lid from a little coffin. She wept, but I was angry; I hope it was Christian wrath. I could but think that I saw the most tender and sacred feelings f human nature trampled over rough-shod, in the reckless anxiety to make a sensation. "God forgive

im," I said in my heart, although I was angry. Yet there were good and true things uttered, and when they came I saw an intelligent face here and there light up for a moment, but it was only a transient gleam, the wordy thunder recommenced, and the kindling eye of the auditor dulled again. And ret, when he began to talk, the hungry sheep looked up so longingly at the shepherd, and seemed to clutch eagerly at the least gospel wisp! but at last oblivion emed to settle on face after face, pew after pew The exercises seemed interminable, but the clock de lared that it was only forty minutes! At last the Bible closed with a slap, there was a universal rustle of relief, a brightening up of vacant faces, a resurrec tion of the sleepy ones, and thus the Lord's work was

Here the manuscript ends rather abruptly, and does not indicate on what shore the writer was wrecked on that unfortunate Sabbath morning. Let us hope that he was somewhat hypochondriacal and that no congregation of the present day will recognize the photograph.

For Zion's Herald. COME TO THE LIGHT. BY H. B. WARDWELL.

come to the light, when the mountains are beaming With the glory of morn, where the wild eagles dwell; When o'er the green valleys the flood light is streaming.

O, come to the light, when the red clouds are resting, Like islands of bliss in the sunset's warm sea; When the isles of the sea, which the waves are cares Are golden with smiles on each green-waving tree.

O, come to the light, where truth's spotless banner Is unfurled 'mid the glow of its own native beam; And yours is the fullness of heaven-born treasure, Provided for man by the glorious Supreme!

, come to the light! the spirit that falters Nor kindles bright fires on its sky-glowing altars, Nor drinks from the fulness of wisdom's deep fount!

O, come to the light, where truth's banner is gleaming And a raiment immortal thy soul shall adorn !

THE DUTY OF PRESENT TIMES. MR. EDITOR:-Our purpose in alluding to th characteristic marks of our people in the past, in respect both to their failings and excellences, is to improve the present state of the church by avoiding

realization of his work, the work of rendering God's not only more holy, but we must be sanctified wholly in seaning unto men from the Word. It seemed as if this life, or never be meet to enjoy "the inheritance any good old mother in Israel of the congregation, of the saints in light." And this involves on the part whose soul had drunk from that living well, would of intelligent Christians some correct idea of the nahave made the scripture reading a more spiritual ex- ture of the work; for how can we seek by vigorous reise. My spirits were working downward, verse by faith an attainment of what we have no right idea? erse, yet I tried to believe him merely a careless Then the doctrine of holiness comes up in the very eader, probably absent-minded,-his face would not outset of our growth in grace. What is this doctrine? allow me to give it up,-" Surely the great subject of Without attempting to be much philosophical, I may his discourse so absorbs his soul that he cannot get his perhaps be sufficiently intelligible by saying it is the removal of all defilement from our moral nature, and endowing us with every spiritual grace needful to a I hardly heard the "let us pray,"-it seemed to congenial companionship with holy beings in the em-

end imperceptibly into the hurried close of the ployment and perfect enjoyment of the heavenly Our faith should embrace this whole kingdom of

me, but not a sentence would come to lift me_from and retain our grasp upon the promise with perthe earth that I so longed to leave, not a petition on sistent tenacity until the blessing shall come, either which I could plant the sole of my foot. "But was in the aggregate to "make us every whit whole" at there not fervor?" Yes, of its kind, fervor of voice, once, or in piecemeal, as we may have strength to eying up to the edge of falsetto; fervor of gesture, bear it, according to the divine will. With this glooo, as was audible enough in occasional claps and rious "fullness of God," what a people should we umps. "Was there not liberty?" Ah! yes, enough be! "Our peace as a river and our righteousness f that, too, of its kind. Why, he was as free with as the waves of the sea." What victories should we achieve for God and souls! What burdens should we or several thousands of years, and had been consult- bear, and what afflictions could we endure for Christ's ed about the plan of the Solar System! Yet there sake without murmuring even to the end of life; bewere many good things said in that prayer; for he ing assured that all would work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1864. OLD ITINEBANT.

For Zion's Herald. PASSING AWAY. We are passing away-almost home."-Mrs. A. D. Field

Away from a season of smiles and of tears Away from a season of hopes and of fears; Away from a season of sorrow and sin; Away from a season of strivings within; Away from all seasons of toil and of care: From anger, and turmoil, from grief and despair.

We are almost home : Home to the birthplace of love and of light; Home to the harbor of endless delight: Home to a sure, endless season of rest; Home to the land of the pure and the blest; Where the song of rejoicing never shall cease, In the land of purity, blessedness, peace.

We are passing away: Away, yes away from the loved ones on earth; Away from the long endeared family hearth; Away from the clustering joys of years; Away from the mingling of smiles and of tears; Away from the graves where our loved ones lie low ; Away from much that we cherish below. We are almost home :

Home to that home where our Father will greet us; Home to that home where the ransomed will meet us; Home to that home where partings are never, Holy communings and fellowship ever; Where treasures, enduring and rare, lie in store;

We are passing away: Away from the moment which seems to be ours; Away from the moments, away from the hours : Away from all that we have been and are: Away, swift away to the Judgment bar; Away and away to Eternity's shore; From now and from then to the great Evermore.

We are almost home : We have almost attained that to which we aspire; Such fullness of joy! Such fullness of love! Perfection of peace in that home above! Filled with the glorious presence of God, The Spirit Divine, and Jesus our Lord.

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Englishmen have abundant reason for thankful ratitude at the advent of 1864. The events which have passed within the rapid circuit of the year just closed demand this. Whilst many other nations are afflicted by wars and rumors of war, we have to praise the Lord for great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, as well as for a harvest so remarkable, both in quality and quantity, as to stand preeminent in the retrospect of our national history. It might have been otherwise; and again and again has the rod been brandished over us.

When we consider the many provocations of the divine wrath involved in the multiplied sins of our Parliament, our Government, our rulers, and our people, we may well stand amazed in adoring wonder at the long-suffering forbearance of the Most High. All the threatening omens have passed by innocuous, and the peace and prosperity of Britain are conspic

The great mass of the English people have the leepest sympathy with the American nation in its mighty struggle to free itself from the domination of the slaveocracy. Your war is seen to be the sharp instrument to separate the slavery virus from the body politic, and is acknowledged therefore, to be working out great ends, which will be promotive of the welfare of the race and subserve the glory of

England's policy is strictly pacific. For the sake of peace, the Foreign Enlistment Act has been trained, in order to include within its sweep offense against maritime rights not contemplated by its authors. The detention of the steam-rams in the Mer sey is an act alike just and philanthropic in principle and policy. But it is one of the strongest proofs of our determination to cut off all occasion of war between America and the Mother Country.

The clouds are lowering everywhere else in Europe. Rapid reference need only be made to man-gled Poland, Russian dissensions, Danish complicaions, and incomplete Italy. The worst, however, is to be apprehended from France, and the agitaion which stirs the empire of that wonderful man who holds in hand a well disciplined army of 700,000 men. The sound of discontent in France forebodes foreign wars, and the summons of a Congress was ous ruler to arouse his subjects to gain time.

This diversion will not long endure, and whilst a heavily taxed people chafe beneath financial embar-rassments and difficulties connected with Mexico, it is not at all improbable that Napoleon will avail himself of any opportunity that may seem to requir him to throw his sword in the scale, hoping thereby to extend his own Mediterranean frontier from Men-

ain is concerned, has a religious aspect. We refer ceased to interest, and his more recent pro

helped to make more dangerous the insidious and men, both in the ministry and laity, are fully con-

ous times "when unbelief scarcely masked stalks this is right or wrong, for I am acting as reporter forth in our seats of religion and of learning, and now. But the fact is obvious, and as important as asts that it insinuates its poison into royal palaces. obvious. And moreover it is one that may not be ach case a considerable minority of the committee gave proof of unmistakable sympathy with the de-

The ravages of death during the past year should e made to yield profitable lessons. Amongst our statesmen the death of Sir G. C. Lewis is felt as a national loss, whilst apart from his political course, we must remember the good service he did to the ause of truth when he demonstrated the foolish bronological deductions with which a dishonest and ypercritical science had presumed to assail the Mosaic history. Baron Bunsen's Egyptian Chronology has become ridiculous, and Sir C. Lvell's assumptions as to the antiquity of man have been already, in several particulars, proved to be unphilosophical deductions from imaginary facts.

Lord Lyndhurst has likewise passed away, leaving ehind him the good hope that, at the very close of life, he received and embraced Christ as his Saviour. There is good reason to believe he embraced the gospel he had so long rejected; but alas! so late that of many influential men is very positive in reference either his tongue nor his pen could be consecrated to this matter; so much so that it is not to be treated to the service of his Redeer

Another great man has been removed in Archbishop Whately, and it was pleasant to hear, how in his dying hours, he clung to, the gospel with the simplicity of a child, and rebuked the death-bed flattery of some who vainly strove to divert his mind with the thought that his "glorious intellect" remained unclouded to the last. Dr. M'Caul, of the Church of opinion that if as a church we ever split, this will be England, has also passed away. His extraordinary scholarship was ever ready to defend the truth and inspiration of the ancient Scriptures against the assaults of infidelity, and the inroads of superficial criticism. His crushing reply to Colenso did good service; and his masterly exposure of Dr. Stanley's heterodoxy in the Review of that writer's Lectures on the Jewish Church, is already bearing fruit.

The Congregationalists have lost by death, Dra Raffles and Reed, both of whom had passed their 70th year, and had preached to the same people for fifty years and more. Dr. Raffles in Liverpool caused religion to be respected by large communities of busy, sagacious men. In the example of Dr. Raffles there was a splendid bonhomie which surrounded his person and character with a luminous cloud of perpetual sunshine; and when this old light of radiant kindness went out, no wonder that Liverpool sincerely

Dr. Andrew Reed, of London, was far more laborious as a minister, and in his own special walk of phi lanthropy than Dr. Raffles. No less than five large institutions for the reception and care of incurables and of imbecile and orphan children was he the honored instrument in originating. Nearly £5000 of his own property he devoted to this beneficent work, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of pounds sterling he obtained from others.

nourned its extinction.

ment the removal by death of any of its more emi nent ministers. Perhaps one exception should be Christmas day in the Isle of Wight at the age of 56 This excellent minister was endowed with great pow ers as a preacher and writer, but distressing hear disease for many years past kept him in comparativ quiet retirement. With ordinary physical health his pulpit power would have equaled Dr. Bunting's whilst as a finished writer he would have stood side by side with Richard Watson. He will never be for gotten by those who knew him well; and some estimate of his superior gifts may be obtained by other from two small volumes which he published, entitled A Brief System of Theology, and The Sabbath Day

The most noticeable movement in the Wesleyan Connection, is that of the Jubilee of our Foreign Missions. Already the results of the Jubilee meetings have amounted to upwards of one hundred thou sand pounds, and as not more than one-third of the rcuits have held their meetings, there can be but ttle doubt that the success of the effort will equal e Centenary celebration.

American Methodists will be grieved to learn that it extremely problematical whether the British delegation appointed by our last Conference to your Gen ral Conference next May will be able to fulfil the appointment. The difficulty has arisen in consenence of the resignation of the Rev. J. G. Wilson second Conference editor, who has joined the Church of England; for if Mr. Thornton went to Philadelphia, he being left alone as chief editor by Mr. Wilson's secession, however able the substitutes the work of the Book Concern could scarcely pro ed at all.

Mr. Wilson's loss to us is not a common loss, but he as left us, carrying with him the undoubted esteen his associates and old friends. Jan. 7, 1864.

THE SPIRIT OF THE HOUR.

BY CHARLES BOYNTON HOWELL. There is a spirit stirring in the land,

There is a spirit-stirring in the land,

That on the nation's palpitating heart
Takes firmest hold, and thence will not depart
Till from th' Atlantic's to Pacific's strand,
It permeates the soil and air, the breast
Of every freeman, and of all oppressed.
It is a spirit that, through centuries gone,
From the world's long past, earliest morning dawn
Has moved to noblest deeds the noblest men,
And broken galling chains of slavery.
In every age, on mountain, valley, glen,
Its voice has shouted, "Let all men be free!"
The spirit that thus bids oppression flee
Is the unconquered soul of liberty!
Mich. University. Ann Arbor. Jan., 1864. Mich. University, Ann Arbor, Jan., 1864.

For Zion's Herald. METHODIST POLITICS. I hope the heading of this modest article will

ighten away any timid souls, who are so afraid of ing even the shadow of politics approach towards he church that they tremble in view of the unholy collision, for I am not going to be so reckless as to bring politics and religion into communion. But every one knows that the machinery of the church, her politics, or if it sound better, her polity, is of vital nportance to her success, and that in a church like our own, scattered over such an extent of surface and yet so absolutely a unit, it is of the utmost conequence that we are able to take in a view of the he best measures may be devised for her progress. My desire is to speak of Methodism in refer ome of its distinctive features, as it works out to the surface in this latitude; and first, in regard to

THE ITINERANCY WITH ITS PRESENT LIMITATIONS So far as I can judge, and I have been trying to observe very carefully, the question, particularly in the larger places of this part of New York, is taking this shape: Whether the itinerancy of the Method-ist Episcopal Church is to be preserved or not. copal Church is to be preserved or not. I am juite sure that the case must be somewhat different in the rural districts. But in the larger towns, if I have "dropped still-born from the press." But they in the rural districts. But in the larger towns, if I have left behind them the trail of the serpent, and do not greatly misjudge, the majority of the leading

sentimental skepticism of Dr. Stanley and his abet- vinced that the interest of the church, that her relative prosperity, calls loudly for an extension of time. It is impossible not to feel that we live in "peril- It is not my purpose in this article to show whether

t is also feared that the Colleges of the Independents trifled with. I do not discover that the feeling is nation have been tainted, and that some of taking any definite form of expression; but it crops heir most eminent teachers are promulgating dan- out every now and then, in one form or another, and with a very decided face; a face that looks very much ave already been ejected from their Colleges, but in like "playing in earnest." And what makes me fear most, is the fact that there is no plan by which we can get the united voice of this sentiment. And yet every one must feel that it is a question vital to the future of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now if this want of expression should be made

pretext for not giving the subject the attention which on the other hand, such want of attention should be construed to mean that the highest authority of the church thinks there is no necessity for modifying our itinerancy in this respect-and I am fearful that it may be so construed in many instances—then I am quite sure that the result of this misunderstanding, or nisconstruction, would be the discussion of the question of Independent Methodist Churches, as the only remaining remedy fer an evil which might be reme died much better and easier in another way. So say the people; at least, many of them.

It may be that the matter has not gone so far a this, with a very large number. Yet the expression cavalierly; for when there is anything like an indication of a spirit to take a short cut to an object, even though that be the spirit of but a few, yet if that few be leaders, there is occasion for precaution and, if possible, for some satisfactory adjustment of views. But what can be done, or what it is best to do, I leave for others to say; and yet I am of the the rock on which we split." Our people are becoming restive under a conviction that it is exceedingly difficult, specially in cities, for them to "hold their own." They find, as they say, that the tendency is for many of their choicest young people, and even those who have been reared in their Sunday Schools and converted at their altars, to find some excuse for turning aside into other churches; while on the other hand, but comparatively few persons of wealth and social position are attracted to the Methodist Church. Now there may be no good reason for this state of things, and in fact it may not exist to such an extent as is supposed. But this does not in any sense affect the statement that the people believe it to be true, and have their theory for accounting for it. And I think I shall not mistake the convic tion of the intelligent part of the church in this vicinity, when I say that they believe it to be attributable to a too frequent change of pastors, more than to any other one cause.

There are some other questions of church politics which I would like to report, but must withhold, to-CHAS. W. CUSHING.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1864.

THE THREE WEEPERS. BY HORATIUS BONAR, D.D.

My child of sorrow, Weep out the fullness of thy passionate grief, The bitterness of lonely years.
God gives the rain and sunshine mild,
And both are best, my child!

Joy weeps!

And overflows its banks with tears: My child of joy,
Weep out the gladness of thy pent-up heart,
And let thy glistening eyes
Run over in their cestacies;
Life needeth joy; but from on high
Descends what cannot die!

Love weeps!
And feeds its silent life with tears!
My child of love,
Pour out the riches of thy yearning heart,
And, like the air of even,
Give and take back the dew of heaven;
And let that longing heart of thine
Feed upon love divine!

TWO INTERESTING DOCUMENTS. MR. EDITOR :- Desiring a few evenings since to pend an hour in pleasant reading, I requested a nember of my family to bring from my library an early volume of the Wesleyan Magazine, as I am always sure to find something of interest in any volme of that work I may chance to open. The volume rought in this instance happened to be that for 804. Among other articles in which I was deeply terested, the following brief one by John Pawson, Respecting the King's Recovery," particularly imressed me, as it brought to my recollection an alluon to the severe illness of George III., contained in n unpublished letter of John Wesley. This letter directed " To Mr. Carlisle, at Raithby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire," and according to its date was written the same year of his brother Charles' death. and a little more than two years previous to his own. It is written in a trembling hand, though quite easily deciphered. I send you an exact copy from the original. Mr. Pawson's article is without date, but was published over his own signature in 1804; and he says the event referred to occurred "about fifteen years ago, when I was stationed on the Leeds Circuit." Referring to the Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference for 1788, the date of Wesley's letter, I find that Pawson was that year stationed at Leeds. Few names are more honorably conspicuous in the history of early Methodism than that of John Pawson. He was the third President of the Conference after the

death of Wesley. And as Dr. Stevens most justly observes, " No name is more saintly than his in the memory of early Methodists." The first paragraph n Wesley's letter may be regarded as expressive of his views on a subject of considerable interest in our own church at the present time; while the concluding paragraph suggests a duty of prime importance to all ns, and especially during the terrible ordeal through which our nation is now passing. I refer to the duty of praying " for rulers and for all that are in authority." It is also an interesting fact that, according to Dr. Stevens, the last audible prayer this great and good man offered on earth was for "the

church and the King." Very respectfully yours, CHESTER FIELD. Grantville, Feb. 1, 1864.

" DEAR TOMMY :-- We have suffered much incon-"Dear Tommy:—We have suffered much inconvenience by taking in more preachers than we were able to keep, or indeed to employ without their staying in one place longer than was good either for them or for the people; and this is a wrong time of year to send out young preachers, especially into the fens of Lincolnshire. You must therefore make the best shift you can till towards spring. I am glad to hear that you go on in love and peace with each other.

"One of the most remarkable answers to prayer that I ever was a witness of, was at the time of His Majesty's sore affliction, about fifteen years ago, when I was stationed on the Leeds Circuit. As I well knew how sincerely our late reverend father, Mr. Wesley, loved our gracious sovereign, I waited in earnest ex-

pectation that he would appoint a day of fasting and prayer in his behalf. As this was not done immediately, I appointed one myself, and we met together for prayer at 9 o'clock in the morning, and again at 12. At 9 the Lord was graciously present with us, and we were blest with great enlargement of heart in prayer. But at 12, in particular, we had a very extraordinary time indeed. I shall never forget what I then felt in my own mind; such a divine influence evidently rested upon all present as it is not easy to describe; such freedom of mind, such enlargement of heart, such power to plead and to wrestle with God in prayer in behalf of the King, as I never was a witness of before or since. I believe I am as little governed by impressions as any man living; but I was powerfully constrained to believe that from that was powerfully constrained to believe that from that very time the King would recover. And it was with difficulty that I could refrain from telling the people so. He did recover from that time. How many were praying for him with us at the same time is not for me to say. But when Mr. Wesley appointed a day of fasting and prayer, it was spent in thanksgiving for the King's recovery.

John Pawson."

YOUTH THE TURNING POINT.

The apostle John speaks of young men as having "overcome the wicked one. He does not say that their conflict is ended, or that they had obtained their final victory, but that, through the strength of the Lord, and through his word, they had already overcome the devil, and this was a mark of future success, and a pledge of final victory. And what was true of them is, in a certain sense, true of the young generally. Youth is the season of religious conflict, and of religious victory. As a general rule it is decided in early life which way the battle goes, whether for or against the wicked one.

ti is decided in early life which way the battle goes, whether for or against the wicked one.

This is true of the best of men. Their characters are formed in youth and early manhood, though their reputation may be acquired years after. Men of decided action, reformers, great preachers, and statesmen, they who shape their own and future ages, point back to the conflicts and decisions of youth. Behold Luther, the intrepid reformer, demolishing the castles of Satan, and trampling under his feet the devil's darling son—the man of sin. See him going to Worms, determined to appear before the Diet, though as many devils should set at him as there were tiles on the house-tops. See him using God's word with tremendous power, in breaking the old bonds of superstition, and in shaping the religious views of his own and future ages. If you would know how he possessed such power, how he became the man he was, you must go back to his early life, when in a thunder storm he determined to give up the world; you must follow him into the Augustic ment one. must go back to his early life, when in a thunder storm he determined to give up the world; you must follow him into the Augustinian convent, and in the study of that Latin Bible, with which he became so familiar, that he was able to turn to any particular passage; you must enter with him into the inner conflict of his soul, till he learned the great truth of justification by faith, till he rested his soul on the Redeemer, and could say, "I believe in the forgiveness of sins." In those solitary hours did Luther wage many a conflict with the wicked one, and, through the grace of God and the Bible, he achieved the victhe grace of God and the Bible, he achieved the vic tory of his life, nay, of his whole existence.

The same rule holds true of wicked men. Tyrants

and murderers, thieves and robbers, drunkards, gam-blers, and swindlers, have generally been made in youth, though their real character may not have fully appeared till years after, or till their locks were whit appeared till years after, or till their locks were whitening for the grave. Julian the Apostate showed
what he was when he became the Roman Emperor,
in opposing Christianity, and in seeking to restore
pagan worship. But years before there was a time
when the conflict was decided in his own heart.
Brought up in the Christian religion, and compelled
to enter the order of priests, he was disgusted, and,
repairing to Athens, he embraced the pagan religion.
Thus he ended the decisive conflict of his life.
Though in his dying hour, in the midst of blasheny. Though in his dying hour, in the midst of blasphemy, he acknowledged his defeat, and sent up the bitter cry, "O Galilean, thou hast conquered," yet more than ten years had elapsed since the contest had been decided, and Satan had gained, what proved to

be, an everlasting victory in his heart. destiny of men are generally decided. Then conscience is most active, and the Spirit strives with the greatest power. Then the large proportion of those who profess conversion yield their hearts to Jesus, and then thousands resist the Spirit, and with hardened hearts fall a prey to the great destroyer. My dear young friend, how goes the conflict with you?

—Home Evangelist.

The first step in religion is coming to Christ. The second step in religion is coming to Christ. The third step in religion is coming to Christ. Religion is a constant coming to Christ, and a constant living is a constant coming to Christ, and a constant living to him, and not to ourselves. We must come to Christ for life, for pardon, for acceptance, for grace to help in every time of need—for all we want. We must live to his glory, doing his will, and imitating his example. Many want religion without Christ; they want hope and joy without repentance and faith; they want heaven, without holiness of heart and life. But without holiness, no man shall see the Lord; without repentance, there is no forgiveness; without faith there is no salvation. We are sinners. We must come to Christ. He has died; he lives; he invites. His is the only name whereby we must be saved. We must come to him, or perish. Reader, will you come? Will you take this first step in religion? Will you come to Christ? Come, for all things are ready. Come now! Come!—Presbyterian.

THE SUNSHINY MEMBER.

THE BUNSHINY MEMBER.

Let us try to be like the sunshiny member of the family, who has the inestimable art to make all duty seem pleasant, all self-denial and exertion easy and desirable—even disappointment not so blank and crushing; who is like a bracing, crispy, frosty atmosphere throughout the home, without a suspicion of the element that chills and pinches. You have known people within whose influence you felt cheerful, amiable, hopeful, equal to anything! O, for that blessed power, and for God's grace to exercise it rightly! I do not know a more envisible gift than the energy to sway others to good—to diffuse around us an atmosphere of cheerfulness, piety, truthfulness, generosity, magnanimity. It is not a matter of great talent—not entirely a matter of great energy; but rather of earnestness and honesty, and of that quiet, constant energy which is like soft rain gently penetrating the soil. It is rather a grace than a gift; and we all know where all grace is to be had freely for the asking.

ALL EQUAL HERE.—It is related of the Duke of Wellington, that once when he remained to take the sacrament at his parish church, a very poor old man had gone up the opposite aisle, and reaching the communion table knelt down by the side of the ommunion table knelt down by the side of the Duke; some one—a pew owner, probably—came and touched the poor man on the shoulder, whispered to him to move further away, or rise and wait until the Duke had received the bread and wine. But the eagle eye and quick ear of the great commander caught the meaning of that touch and that whisper. He clasped the old man's hand, and held him, to prevent his rising, and in a reverential undertone, but most distinctly, said, "Do not move—we are all equal here."

BRAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The velvet moss grows in sterile rocks; the misletoe flourishes on the naked ranches; the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins; the ine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mediation of the receding year—and, Heaven be praised, something green and beautiful to see, and grateful to the soul, will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbing altars and broken arches of the desolate temple of the

AFFLICTIONS .- Afflictions serve to quicken our pace in the way to our rest. It were well if more love would prevail with us, and that we were rather drawn to heaven than driven. But seeing our hearts are so bad that mercy will not do it, it is better to be put on with the sharpest scourge, than loiter, like the foolish virgins, till the door is shut.—Bazter.

SINFUL THOUGHTS.—A sinful thought or feeling is like a spark of fire. It seems but a little thing, and is easily extinguished; but it has a tendency to consume and destroy; let it be fanced by the winds and it will ruin everything destructible in the universe.

GROWING OLD.—There is a period at which men

ANOTHER MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT

A new Christian Mission is commenced at the South End. The friends of missions in Ward Eleven, having had their attention called to the religious wants of that part of the city, have made a hasty survey of the ground and the result has been to confirm them in their previous convictions, that there is indeed a wide and most promising field of usefulness inviting their cultivation. In fact their Christian sympathics have become so deeply enlisted and they are so thoroughly convinced that the finger of God points them to this work, that they would not now dure to relinquish it.

dod points them to this work, that they would not mare to relinquish it.

During the first month of their operations the Missiary has visited 636 families, of which 205, comprisations of the dod of the comparisation of

proposed to visit these families frequently, taking special note of cases of sickness and suffering, extending what immediate relief seems necessary, and reporting worthy cases to charitable relief societies. As a large proportion of this class of persons cannot hire pews in the churches, and are unwilling to depend upon the charity of others for seats, we propose to open a free chapel, where the gospel will be preached to them, and their children can enjoy the benefits of a Christian Sabbath School.

The field within which we propose to operate is the extreme southerly portion of Ward Eleyen. An important part of our plan is to provide help and places, and to aid in every possible way the deserving poor. Thus with a little, judiciously disbursed, much good may be done; many a poor widow or forsaken wife, by a little timely assistance, by a dollar or two added to another dollar or two which she has managed to lay by from her bard and scanty earnings, perhaps by pinching herself and little ones for food, will be assisted to pay her rent and saved from being turned into the street or from going to the dreaded Almshouse, and her children from being reduced to beggary.

o beggary.

My brethren of the Tremont Street Methodist Episco pal Church have given me their cordial approval, as will be seen by the following copy of a vote of the Officia

Board:

"At a meeting of the Official Board of the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Feb. 5, 1864, it was voted, 'That we approve the endeavors of Rev. J. E. Risley to organize a Christian Mission in the southerly portion of Ward Eleven, and recommend him and his work to the patronage of the friends of morality and religion in this vicinity.'

H. MERRILL, Secretary.

W. S. Studley, President."

I hope to kave what

I hope to have what assistance local preachers and

TO THE PREACHERS ON WORCESTER

As I shall not be able to see all the brethren before th As I shall not be able to see all the brethren before the Missionary Collections will be completed, I embrace this opportunity to say a word through the Herald on that subject. The apportionment of money to be raised on Worcester District this year is \$1849—just double the sum we raised last year. I have not apportioned this amount to the different societies, but if the brethren will see that their subscriptions are twice as large as last year the whole will be secured. Worcester has set a good example. The two churches in the city raised last year \$265; this year about \$90. Other societies have been doing well: let us about 900. Other societies have been doing well; let u make a general rally, and be sure to reach our figure by Conference time, which I feel confident can be done by Conference time, which I feel confident can be done by proper effort. In most cases some special services would be useful in reaching this end. Call in some one or more be useful in reaching this end. Call in some one or more of the neighboring preachers to give the people a rousing talk, not forgetting to have a good plan by which to secure subscriptions and contributions. In case your people feel like doing a pretty good thing, I will allow you to call on Dr. Cobleigh, the editor of Zion's Herald, to come and give you a speech; but if they do not feel like being stirred, this course might not be safe. [Mark, you, Mr. Editor, this is designed for the printer, so please keep your excissors in your pocket, and let that long editorial pen lie up on the rack.]

I say raise double the amount of last year; but in case your contributions were small last year, it will do us no

your contributions were small last year, it will do us no sort of harm to treble or quadruple. Let us do a good thing, of which the old Centre District need not be Warren, Mass., Feb. 10.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

MR. EDITOR:—Please say to the friends of Zion through the *Herald* that God is still working graciously among the soldiers at Camp Stoneman. I arrived here among the soldiers at Camp Stoneman. I arrived here again yesterday; found a meeting in progress; one soldier rose for prayer in the morning, two in the afternoon, and eleven in the evening; all appeared deeply penitent, and I trust will soon be converted to God. It has now been some twelve or fourteen weeks since the work commenced in this camp. There have been in all during that time some 240 who have publicly manifested their desire for salvation. Pray that the work may become general.

JOHN ALLEN, Delegate U. S. C. Commission.

Camp Stoneman, Feb 8, 1864.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

The Zion's Herald is a religious family newspaper and not a political organ. / No person can truthfully call it political; no right minded man will call it so Yet there are members of the Methodist Church who say that, though formerly neutral in politics, the Herald is now "the most rabid of political papers; and on this ground alone attempt to justify them selves for not renewing their subscription. It is mistake that the Herald was ever more neutral i politics than it is now, as many of its old readers can testify. The following information and suggestions have been received at this office. The ministeria brother writes us with good motives, and in a very calm and kind spirit, which we as kindly receive, and fully appreciate:

* "I should have been glad to send you the names of a few subscribers, but cannot be-cause the people have an objection to the political character of the Herald. They say to me 'that the character of the Herald. They say to me 'that the Herald used to be neutral in politics, when they esteemed it highly, but now they consider it the most rabid of political papers.' There are a few expressions frequently occurring in your paper which I think are objectionable in a Christian paper, such as proslavery party, seesh party, and copperhead party, &c. The great injunction of the Saviour I esteem highly in these times; 'Let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay; for whatsoever is more cometh of evil.' nay, nay; for whatsoever is more cometh of evil. Call things by their names. Abolitionist, Republican and Democrat are names of political parties, and speaking of these parties use the appropriate name exclusively, political papers to the contrary notwith-standing. A word to the wise is sufficient. Perhaps standing. A word to the wise is sufficient. A candid article from the editor on this very subjectified to good to democratic Methodists."

The whole realm of moral truth, embracing all practical questions in which the elements of right and wrong may be found, is given by divine appointme to the Christian ministry. God made it the duty of his prophets in olden time to take a careful oversight of this whole territory. " Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins," is the solemn charge which God gave to the prophet Isaiah. The better to qualify him for his responsible work, the Lord poured the light of inspiration upon his perceptive faculties that he might see more than was visible to common eyes. Hence the prophet was called Seer. At the same time he was filled with supernatural courage that he might dare to do his duty, notwithstanding the remonstrance, and threats, and persecutions of the Jewish politicians.

Every Christian minister is a watchman upon the walls of our spiritual Zion; and it is not only his official right, but his solemn duty, when he sees the sword of sin and wrong coming from any quarter, in any question, upon the people, in the name and in the fear of God faithfully to warn them. He must accept of no bribe to be silent, he must cower before no threats of punishment from wicked men. When the question is merely one of policy, concerning the best way to accomplish a good thing, the minister should not descend from his high moral position to mingle in the strife; but when moral rights are side. The principal entrance is in the centre of the threatened with violation, when the people ignorantly or otherwise are about to rush into sin, then in the rich label mouldings. There are also side enface of all dangers the minister should do his duty. Religious papers have the same rights and the same solemn obligations in this matter as ministers of the gospel, and on account of their semi-secular character may with strictest propriety go even beyond the pulpit. The religious journal and the Christian minister are engaged in the same work, and mutually assist. each other in teaching and warning the people against at pleasure—and we deem this one of the fine feawrong and sin of every kind. We think we have a field, and we shall endeavor always to keep ourselves

". within due bounds." Behold the tricks of politicians. They know that the conviction is quite general that ministers and religious editors ought not to meddle with politics. From this point they push their platforms and party creeds over the bounds of their rightful empire, when justly opposed in their attempts to violate the dow in the front of the building. Out of this vesti-

hero, and fights valiantly the battles of the Lord, he is rewarded by his opponents, embracing often mem-bers of his own church, with the title of "political preacher." The more bravely he lifts up his arm and it, and separated from it by a rich black walnut parafights for truth and moral right, the more "rabid" he pet, and furnished with chairs for the use of the sing-

It is in this way, and in this service alone that Zion's Herald has justly merited that contemptible and lying epithet, "the most rabid of political papers." If we were only on the other side of the same ques tions, working to the highest point of endurance to tear down what we are now trying to build up, we would cease entirely to be political in the estimation of our reprovers, and would become the most veritable and admired saints in the land. O consistency, thou art a jewel. The more true godliness, and the more active piety we get into the paper, the more rabid in politics our opponents consider us. The trouble is, they have somehow got their heads turned topsy turvy, and what the Scriptures denomination nate true religion, they, finding its principles always opposed to their political faith and acts, call its application to the practical questions of life " political." It is a sad mistake, but they make it.

We can give no security for any better conduct in this matter for the future than in the past; the prob ability is that, as we grow in grace and approximate more nearly to the character and spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ, we shall become still more "rabid in politics," as they understand it, but as we understand it, more devoted and energetic in the cause of Christ.

We cannot see the objection to some of the terms mentioned in the communication. "Pro-slavery" expresses precisely one of our thoughts, better than any other word in the language-and we do not see the impropriety of applying it to a party that is in favor of slavery in the Government, any more than the word anti-slavery to any party that may chance to be The foregoing fac opposed to it. Secesh party is a term we do not use ourselves in the paper, nor do we take the trouble to by using it, we do not propose at present to interfere.

The term copperhead does not apply entirely to any well defined political party now in the nation. It is not synonymous with the term *Democrat*; that is a people. The music was appropriate and well "done," glorious old word, and we do not intend to let the both by the fine toned organ and the well trained copperheads appropriate it all to themselves. There are thousands of good loyal democrats in the nation to-day, to whom it would be an insult of the gravest kind to call them copperheads. But there is a class of persons, not yet a political party, but trying hard to become a party, to whom that metaphorical term University, preached the dedicatory sermon from 1 to become a party, to whom that metaphorical term seems to be justly applied. They are at heart, and in practice so far as they have courage to be, eminently disloyal to the Government. They never approve anything that the Government does; they rejoice when our enemies triumph, and look sad and dejected when victory follows the "stars and stripes." They laud and magnify arch-traitors, almost worship them, and nominate them for the highest offices, while they stigmatize with the vilest epithets the men who propriety of asking a copy for publication. are trying to put down rebellion. They love slavery and the slave power better than their country; better even than the church of God or the religion of the cross. They try in every way to prevent enlistments, to disaffect soldiers in the field, and to cripple or embarrass in all possible ways the operations of the Twombly, the pastor. Altogether it was the best ar-Government at home. Such persons are by some called copperheads, from a supposed resemblance be-tween their disposition toward the Government and a certain snake which stealthily aims to strike a fatal blow in the dark. "Democratic Methodists" are not copperheads by virtue of any amount of true democracy in them; if so, we might justly be called a copperhead, as well as several other and noble men con- Haven, Gov. Andrew and others. Lieut. Gov. Haynected with Zion's Herald; but if they are copper- den was introduced, but apologized for not making heads at all it is simply by virtue of the treason that a speech by handing th is in them, which often vents itself in spleen and hos- read after he had retired," which when read amount tility against the Herald because it heartily sustains ed to \$50. A donation of \$100 was announced from the Government, as every person claiming to be a Isaac Rich, Esq., of Boston, and another of a silver Democrat should do, and as every true Democrat set for communion and baptismal service, by William does, and will do. We are suspicious in regard to Noble, Esq., of Boston. After this the audience de-

application of the term. We are happy to know that the Herald has gained by its straight-forward, upright course, far more than

on this subject as to be hurt by the use of such ap-

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FACTS-DESCRIPTION-DEDICATION.

The completion of this new enterprise in our neigh poring city of Charlestown inaugurates a new era in the history of Methodism-but not a new church. Over a year since it was found quite impracticable for what was then known as the High Street Charge, in that city, to succeed in effecting a much needed improvement in the condition of their church edifice, n consequence of some infraction of the title under which they held it—and the result was that the old charge was merged in a new organization, under the cognomen of "Trinity Church." "New brooms sweep clean," as the saying is, and speedily the old threshing-floor was abandoned, and the broom, in the same skillful hands, was set to work cleaning out the church which had been vacated by the High Street Baptist Society, and putting it to rights for new occupants. The work has just been completed, and we purpose to give a brief description of it to our

since only the side walls and part of the rear wall have been retained-is very "beautiful," on High Street and fronting Elm. While the old church entrance reminded one of the long gangways which ship carpenters put up, at an angle of 45 degrees, this is just the most pleasant, on a level, within two or three steps, of the street on which it is so eligibly and conspicuously erected. The appearance of the edifice too, from whichever direction you approach it, is very pleasing, reflecting credit upon the architect, Bro. Samuel Twombly, of Boston, who also superintended its construction, A. Bowers, 92 Portland St Boston, being the builder. The style of architecture adopted is the so-called "Renascent Lombardic," which was the prevailing ecclesiastical type in Italy from near the close of the sixth to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The main building is 55 by 87 feet, with two towers -the one at the left corner being 120 feet in height, and arranged for both bell and clock. The other has but two facial sides and is truncated in appearance, projecting from the body of the house just sufficient to receive the cornice and eaves of the gable end and front, and the doorway is neatly ornamented with trances in each of the towers, communicating with the main entrance. From this entrance a convenient passage-way leads to the large vestry-and opening out of the same are doors leading to the small vest of which there are four. By a very judicious arrange ment, consisting of a combination of sliding and folding doors, all of these vestries may be thrown into one tures of the edifice. Besides, at the rear of the large clear preception of the boundaries of our appropriate room are two small apartments, one of which is de signed for the Sabhath School library and the other for the accommodation of the pastor, and from which a stair-way leads to the audience room, or pulpit either above. These vestry apartments are capable of seat-

Going back to the main entrance we ascend flights of stairs on either side to the upper vestibule, which nto the preacher's realm of moral questions, and is beautifully lighted by the large stained glass winwhen justly opposed in their attempts to violate the natural, moral and sacred rights of the people, or to frame iniquity into a law of the land, they cry out in horror, and bring against ministers and editors the

a small pulpit is placed, movable at pleasure, and adustable to a tall or a Zacchean preacher. Just back of the rostrum is the choir, raised a single step above ers; and immediately in the rear is placed the organ in a niche built out exteriorly.

All these arrangements at this end of the audience room are covered by an attached canopy, supported by two insulated columns and two plain attached piers, all of stucco. The columns rest on plinths of equal height with the rostrum, and a base and belting embraces the lower portion as high as the top of the choir parapet, from which point they are fluted for about three and a half feet, and the upper part is wound spirally, terminating with a foliated capital, and surmounted by a heavy archivolt.

The ceiling, which in the former structure was simple plane, is now beautifully arched from a point on a line with the fronts of the galleries, and was ac complished by ingeniously arranged truss work over head which dispensed with the old beams, materially adding to the pleasantness of the impression. Light iron columns at convenient distances support the gal-

Thus briefly described, we are free to say that nore pleasant audience room-one in which three lines of galleries not only do not detract from, but rather seem greatly to add to, the agreeableness and geniality of the impression made-is hardly to be found, and reflects much credit upon the designer.

The Building Committee, like sensible men, as the are, have not omitted in their calculation to provid for the facilities which the ladies need, and know how to appreciate too, for festive occasions-and when completed, those arrangements will be found to be o

The foregoing facts and descriptions are from th pen of Rev. E. A. Manning, of East Boston. Since they were handed to us we have had the please If a person is willing to risk his literary reputation reast of Dedication. At half-past two o'clock in the Feast of Dedication. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of last Wednesday, the weather being fine the seats of the new church were densely packed and the aisles well crowded by a very intelligent class of voices of the choir. The reading of the service, the Scriptures and the hymns, all chimed in admirably with the spirit of the occasion without a single break in its harmony. The prayer was solemn and appro Thessalonians i. 5. We have not space or we would give a sketch of the sermon, which was in the Doc tor's best style, full of points, authority, earnestness originality and eloquence. It was faithfully delivered and eminently appropriate, not only to the occasion but to the spirit of the times, and if published and widely circulated could not fail to do much good. We suggest to our brethren of Trinity Church the

After the sermon the trustees before the altar for mally presented to their pastor the beautiful edifice "for dedication to the service and worship of Almighty God," when, all kneeling, the dedicatory ser vice was read from the Discipline by Rev. J. H. ranged and most becomingly executed dedication w have ever witnessed.

such exercises. About eight hundred persons we admitted by tickets. Excellent music graced the oc casion, with interesting speeches from Rev. Gilbert the loyalty of those persons who are so tender-footed scended to the vestry to unload the well spread tables, furnished for the occasion with a great and rich variety propriate terms. The thing must be worse than the of substantial food and luxuries-such as no Israelite me by which it is called; let all rid themselves of ever dreamed of at "the Feast of the Dedication in the quality, and then they will not be troubled by the Jerusalem when it was winter."

PROHIBITION TO BE SUSTAINED.

The friends of Temperance are heartily united in the idea that the prohibitory Liquor Law of Massa chusetts should be sustained. They are not in favor of returning to the License System, as they have been falsely represented in some of the daily newspapers. In proof of the above we copy from the Nation the following communication:

"It will be observed by the following official re cord of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Tem-perance Alliance Committee, that entire unanimity prevails in that influential body in support of the rohibitory law. This action is in unison with the other kindred organizations of the State:

"At the regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, Dec. 30, 1863, the following statement was

" STATEMENT.—The Committee of the Massachu setts State Temperence Alliance have read with sur prise an article in the Boston Journal of Dec. 22 prise an article in the Boston Journal of Dec. 22 1863, claiming that 'many of the staunchest friend of temperance' are dissatisfied with our prohibitor liquor law, and desire a license system. This state ment is so far from being true that it demands imme

"The State Committee have rare opportunities to acquaint themselves with the facts in the case, since acquaint themselves with the lacts in the ease, since they are in communication with the active temper-ance men in all parts of the Commonwealth; and they declare unhesitatingly, that the question of amending or repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law is not agitated among the 'staunchest friends of tem-perance.' Under the auspices of the State Temper-ance Alliance, more than a hundred 'District Temperance Conventions' were held in 1863, in diffe ent sections of the State, and no dissatisfaction with the Prohibitory Law was even hinted, save in a single district. There a gentleman introduced the sub-ject, but the overwhelming sentiment of the meeting was against it. The Committee believe that the agi-tation of the subject in the above-named district, and the article in the Journal of Dec. 22, have the same

"It would be strange indeed if there would not b that not one in a thousand of the temperance ment and women of Massachusetts are in favor of a license law, in opposition to the prohibitory law. A large class of highly respectable temperate men oppose the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law; but they are not temperance ment of the prohibitory law. Inere is a wide distinction between a temperance men a temperance man. The fomer believes in selling the right to fill our almshouse with neurons. ll our almshouse with paupers, and our jai inals; the latter does not. With here an there an exception, the temperance men of Mass chusetts believe in prohibiting an evil, instead of

ensing it.
"We believe that the 'staunchest friends of ter perance ' are almost a unit to-day in their support of an anti-liquor law, as they ever have been; and that they are equally unanimous in their condemnation of a license law, which was tried for many years, and failed.

"By order of the Committee. WM. M. THAYER, Secretary."

The Boston City Government finds itself emba rassed with the rapid increase of late of two giganti evils, liquor-selling and houses of ill-fame. There i said to he a strong desire on the part of the City Gov ernment to return to the License System to preven the growing evil, so far as the liquor question is co cerned. The same philosophy and the same logic if sincere and sound, would lead them to ask for license system to regulate the growing evils of ess. We give below an article from the Evening Transcript, from the pen of an old and able worker in the Temperance cause, L. M. Sargent

then we have the legion, who, in an infinite variety of ways, are dependent upon these colossal leaders in the traffic, and tipplers innumerable. With the assistance of that large and powerful body, whose consciences are as flexible as india rubber, and who

For the faithful friends of the great and holy "For the faithful friends of the grant cause, it is enough to remember the fundamental principle of their organization—that the traffic in these means of drunkenness, as a beverage, is MORTHER THE CARREST OF THE PROPERTY O these means of drunkenness, as a beverage, is MOR-ALLY WRONG. Consistency demands their uncompromising opposition to the end. We are aware, that a precedent may be found for licensing nuisances of a very flagitious character; but we know of none in the world's history which has been legalized, "for the public good," and which has produced such an amount of misery, and madness and murder, and poverty, and every variety of crime in the decalogue, and out of it, under the aegis of the law, as the traffic in the means of drunkenness. We are alogue, and out of it, under the aegis of the law, as the traffic in the means of drunkenness. We are told in the Italian Chronicle in the year 1471, that Pope Sixtus IV. licensed a brothel in Rome, and the prostitutes paid his Holiness a weekly tax, amounting to 20,000 ducats per annum.

"In the year 1162, the eighth year of Henry II.,

"In the year 1162, the eighth year of Henry II., there were eighteen brothels on the Bankside, Southwark, all of a row, having their respective signs. They were all licensed—they were subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, and under the supervision of the sheriffs of London. In the year 1546, Henry VIII. suppressed these brothels, from regard, as he wickedly suggested, to the welfare of the friars who had their abode in this neighborhood; but we have never heard that the Mayor and Alderbut we have never heard that the Mayor and Alder-men of London ever petitioned Parliament for a re-

vival of that license law.
"The truth lies in a nutshell; it may be briefly "The truth lies in a nutshell; it may be briefly stated. It has been said that where there is a will there is a way. The will then upon the present occasion, must be wanting. What is merciful and just, and moral—these are not the questions; but what is popular, what is agreeable, to the Athenians. But for log-rolling and corruption, avarice and appetite, the existing liquor law would be readily executed; and our engine reports would not represent so large a and our police reports would not represent so large a number of the Athenians assisted by night to their dwellings drunk. To find an organization of truly independent officials, having the moral weal of their constituents at heart, would be well worthy of the labor of Diogenes with his lantern."

THE MALDEN MURDERER.

That "murder will out," has a very striking illu ration in the late detection of the murderer of young Converse. All efforts to find the perpetrator of the crime had failed, and the people had given up all expectation of solving the strange mystery. The secret is locked up in the criminal's own bosom; no human eye saw him do the deed, no ear heard his footsteps as he came and went. The deed is done the money is taken and secreted, and sin has as fair an opportunity of remaining hid, as it would seem there ever could be. Still the secret is a difficult one to keep. It is hard for a guilty young man to feel and act perfectly natural when the community is rocking with excitement over the boldness of a mur der committed in a bank at midday on a public street. The guilty one dares not trust himself at a public meeting called to consider the painful subject. He ventures not to inquire into the affair, to express surprise, or to utter a syllable of astonishment; in a word, it is impossible for him to act and appear like an innocent man. His secret is an awful one, too heavy to be carried about without manifesting itself by some signs. He who said "Be sure your sin will find you out," turned the eves of a few upon those indications, and suspicions fastened upon the guilty

All unknown to him, skillful detectives follow him relation to his innocence or guilt. If he pays a debt or makes a purchase, when he has withdrawn from the place, everything is examined, especially the money which he paid. Suspicion increases; conviction deepens that he is the murderer. The process still goes on; the toils are skillfully spread around him, in which he becomes more and more involved. The detectives are satisfied, the arrest is made, and the guilty bosom discloses the uncomfortable secret ov confession of the crime.

This is one of the most remarkable cases of detecting a criminal to be found in the records of our courts. The detective officers have shown a skill and a perseverance in this case truly wonderful. While will no doubt bring to them their due meed of praise and respect, it should send fear and trembling nto the hearts of all those who are meditating crime with the hope of escaping from justice by a studied

Extravagant living, it is said, prepared and paved the way to this foul murder. It is time for those to pause and reflect who are wasting in such extravagance the means that God has given them with which to aid his cause and bless the condition of the poor. There is sin in this matter which is festering and may vet break out in forms worse and more terrible than this. Those who encourage such a mode of living

cannot be entirely innocent. Let the inquiry go ound. Is it I? is it I? Guilt and criminality must have long been corrod ing that wicked heart. No man becomes a monster

n wickedness at a single bound. The work began perhaps in early childhood in stealing a penny from his mother's drawer. Being undetected in the firs theft, he ventured upon a larger one, and still being andiscovered, the spirit of crime increased until he was prepared to perpetrate the highest crime against man, in the coolest, most deliberate and most calcu lating state of mind, incited by the lowest and bases

A preacher recently from labors in the Western Army has furnished us with a copy of General Rose crans' order for a safeguard to a Catholic priest at Chattanooga, which we print below :-

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBER LAND, Office Provost Marshal General, Chattanoo ga, Tennessee, Oct. 10, 1863. A safeguard is hereby granted to Rev. Father J. Neile, for the St. Peter's Catholic Church building of

Chattanooga, including all rock fences, stable, tin ber, and everything pertaining thereto. All office and soldiers are commanded to respect this safeguard, the penalty for the violation of which is death. By command of MAJ. GEN. ROSECRANS,

WM. M. WILES, Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal.

That order appears a little singular when we con sider that the Catholic Church everywhere in the South is notoriously disloyal, with but rare exceptions to this here in the North. Why not treat all churches alike? If their meeting-houses are needed to make our sick and wounded soldiers, the defenders of our liberties, comfortable after the terrible bat tles of Chickamauga, why not take and use them as a military necessity? All others are taken, but still the suffering soldiers are not all provided for: many of them must lie out on the wet and cold ground, to please a Catholic General and a Catholic Priest. The following extract is taken from a letter furnished by a chaplain to a. Presbyterian paper, one who was familiar with all the facts:

" A good many of the more slightly wounded in the "A good many of the more slightly wounded in the late battle here have been taken to Nashville and other places further North. But there are still remaining five thousand five hundred. Many of these are bad cases from the Chickamauga fight, and a good many are not wounded at all—cases of fever or chronic diarrhea. The best of the houses and all the churches, except the Catholic, are used as hospitals. Rose-craus, all along the line, exempted the Catholic churches. Any violation of his order of exemption is to be punished by death! That is, our wounded may lie out in cold tents on the ground and suffer is to be punished by death? That is, our wonneed may lie out in cold tents on the ground, and suffer from want of fire, as many of them did for four or five days and nights after the late battle, and if you dare open the comfortable and unused Catholic Church to provide these suffering men with a place where their broken limbs and mangled bodies might

charge of meddling with or preaching politics. Thousands horrified all over the land catch the sound and prolong the cry, "Ministers degrade their sacred office by dabbling in the pool of party politics." Was there ever a cooler piece of impudence attempted to be perpetrated than this? Must the man of God refuse to speak, when horders of ungested than this? Must the man of God refuse to speak, when horders of ungested them this? Must the man of God refuse to speak, when horders of ungested them this patriotic and humane order or the Athenians? The importers, distillers, and refuse to speak, when horders of ungedly political than the Athenians of the chancel is raised one step above the main floor, and wickedly claim the territory as their own? If a preacher stands his ground like a moral hero, and fights valiantly the battless of the Lord, here were and along both sides and the front end of the suppression of intemperation of the suppression of intemperation of the suppression of intemperation and they really do not know how to bring about what that it is used cases increase the past and hasten death; —if you dare do this deed of humanity, and thus descerate the infallible, holy clurch of the "blissed descrate the infallible, holy clurch of the "blissed vargin," you render yourself liable, holy clurch of the "blissed vargin," you render yourself liable than the Athenians of the past that it is glow to seen and have not sleighly present occasion, are the Athenians? The importers, distillers, and remainded the past of the Lord, he work of evangelizing the world, I am still glad that more comfortable place for some of our wounded, but also that I might show utter contempt and disreptive to the past the movers for the resurrection of the suppression of intemperation of the gestive.

There are 150 pews in all, of the most comfortable place for some of our wounded, but also that I might show utter contempt and disreptive to the more rigid than the Athenians of the importers, distillers, and remainded the past of the about five minutes, not merely that I might find a more comfortable place for some of our wounded, but also that I might show utter contempt and disregard for such a Popish order. Many things in Rosecrans and his policy I admire, but Popish superstition and two-forty whisky I do not admire."

Is it likely that the cause of the country would long be safe in such hands? We do not wish to interfere with the rights of conscience, nor with that consciences are as flexible as india rubber, and who carry their souls in their pockets, and to whom it is a matter of indifference whether temperance or intemperance prevails—let us not be surprised to find a legislature, so skillfully packed, as to give us back the legalized idol, at every corner, in the form, not of a stone jug. For these Athenians—using the word in the Seymour sense—are the constituents of the Mayor and Aldermen, and of the legislature! form of religious liberty which is guaranteed to all wish to see our brave men suffer and die for want of heard these things whispered before from quite reliable sources, but supposed them great exaggerations of small facts, until we read the order, and the accompanying extract, together with verbal reports from a perfectly reliable authority. At this the wise and thoughtful will pause and meditate.

> THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Some publica tions which have been extensively circulated have given an impression that this noble charity has cease to use stores, and confines itself entirely to distribut ing religious reading matter and preaching the gospel And in a broad view so it does, but it follows now, a it ever has, the method of the Master, first caring fo the body-feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, oinding up the wounds of the perishing-and the telling of Jesus to the heart made tender by such inistrations. For this purpose it needs stores enough to fill the hands of all its self-denying delegates; and for such stores it asks, as will be seen by the adver tisement in another column, which we commend t the attention of all our readers.

BOASTING .- We are inclined to boast a little in a imble Christian way, over the enterprising spirit of Zion's Herald, and its success in getting an able and full report of the Anniversary of our Missionary Soiety in Brooklyn, N. Y., in advance of the New York weeklies. This is due mainly to the energy and romptness of our able and spicy correspondent, Rev. W. Woodruff, who is entitled to and hereby reeives our hearty thanks for his services.

MISSIONARY SABBATH AT MELROSE.-We spent e first Sabbath of this month with the church at Melrose, under the pastoral care of Rev. George Prentice. This society last year paid \$118.20 to the nissionary cause; its apportionment this year was \$179. Amount of subscription this year \$412, besides \$25 already raised in the Sunday School, with everal persons not present yet to be called upon. This is a small, but noble band of Christians, who are well united, love their pastor, and cheerfully give of their substance to the Lord.

MISSIONARY .- We learn that the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Society at Chelsea made their nnual Missionary collection last Sabbath, amounting o \$611, which, with their collections previously made in the Sunday School and Missionary Prayer Meetngs, will swell the amount to \$800.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY - GYMNASIUM. - W earn from President Cummings, who was in our ofice last week, that the Gymnasium in connection with the Weslevan University at Middletown, Conn., s completed, and furnished with a full set of apparatus according to the usual style of gymnastic arrangements. Besides this, arrangements have just been made to introduce the lighter gymnastic exercises according to the system of Dr. Dio Lewis, of this city, with another complete set of apparatus The building is 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 fee high; whole cost of building and furnishing, \$3,000 We rejoice in this accession to the University, as i will constitute hereafter an important feature in the everywhere. If he leaves his office to go out among cent amusement, but systematic and healthful exercourse of education. It will furnish not only inno-Students will now find all that can reas be desired at the Wesleyan University.

MISSIONARY slip from New York comes too late

for insertion this week. ERRATA .- In the obituaries of Mary A. Barrow and Clara Grout, published in the Herald last week,

ead Pelham, Mass., instead of "Pelham, N. H." LITERARY NOTICES.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORI ARKER, Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregaional Society, Boston. By John Weiss. In two olumes, 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1864. For sale by Walker, Wise & Co., Boston .- The author of these large volumes has taken both time and space o give completeness to the biography of a man whom he evidently adored. Theodore Parker was a great nan-not the greatest man of his age-but a man of great activity, and of great influence over the minds of a large and intelligent class of people. Like other men he had his weaknesses, his defects of character, and in our judgment he fell into grave and danger ous errors. To a great extent the biographer, by a skillful arran gement of copious extracts from his letters and journal, makes him tell his own story. Besides being very readable, the books are made attractive by numerous pictorial illustrations. The work though bulky will be extensively read, both by friends and foes. For a more extended notice of the man the book, and the author, we refer the reader to the first article on our first page, which renders further

criticism in this notice unnecessary. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.-A Dictionary Universal Knowledge for the People. Parts 68 and 69. J. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.-When completed this will be a very popular and a very

VERY HARD CASH, by Charles Reade. Harpe Brothers, New York. A. Williams & Co., Boston. LADIES' REPOSITORY, for February, is received just before we go to press, too late for a more extend ed notice, than to say it is a capital number.

LETTER FROM DR. HAVEN.

MR. EDITOR :- As you well know from experience and as the people may well know from observation, ollege is one of the most unfavorable places to write from to a newspaper. It is as much as we can do to receive and tolerate the news, impossible to manufac ture any. We have celestial observations, and can tell you if you wish to know what is going on in the Zodiac and the regions beyond, and discourse learnedly about the sweet influences of the Pleiades;" we have museums and can reproduce megatheriums and other nonsters such as Adam never saw and named (sometimes we doubt whether anybody ever saw them); we have classical professors who can describe centaur and hippogriffs, but scarcely tell a sheep from an ox, and reproduce Herculaneum and Pompeii, who would be lost in Boston and Chicago.

Still we claim that colleges, if not the foci of fact and fightings, are yet reservoirs of study and thought, and if we cannot like the bee gather honey from flowers and other sweet things, we can at least like the spider spin something from our own bowels.

I have been privileged during the last six months to occupy what the Germans call a new stand-point, with reference to church matters, and from the outside now view what previously I have seen from the inside, and am inclined to give you some of my notions of things.

The church, it seems to me, has never, within m ecollection, been so quiet, so free from external and internal disturbances as now. The passions of the people are absorbed in patriotic determination and fervor, and church politics have only a forced and eeble interest. The Lay Delegation question excites no attention outside of New York and Philadelphia and Cincinnati, if indeed there; and all engaged in it strive in vain to arouse preachers or people. Not but that there is a deep substratum of conviction on the subject in the minds of the most intelligent and earnest of both members and ministers, but their im-

preferable to sudden revolutions. Indeed revolutions is not a single Methodist in the ministry or laity of New not preceded by a gradual preparation are always York or its vicinity, who would not trust his interest evil. The immense and growing size of our church, soon again to include the South, and ere long to have

After the religious exercises Dr. Durbin made a rapid several millions of members, warns us to be deliber-

The laity in our church have been continually re

ate and careful in providing for the future.

ning, and now the friends of lay co-operation in the church should seize upon this happy juncture, when the first free State given to the Republic out of this war. the ministers feel that they cannot grant lay delega- Mr. Willey is a man in middle life, tall, thin, dark comtion without imperiling the safety of the church, but plexioned and wearing glasses, and best described in New are anxious to show their confidence in the people- England by saying that he looks almost exactly like the to ask, that at least the Quarterly Conferences should president of the Wesleyan University, Rev. Dr. Cun be so far popularized as to represent the societies, and not, as now represent the ministers alone. This by asking, the laity and the friends of a co-operating laity can obtain. The other they cannot now obtain. This, though not so showy as the other, is far more needful, both for our internal prosperity and for our that would make the one remind you of the other. Mr defense against accusations from without. With this, Willey said that he would leave to his clerical associates both ministers and people could boldly and honestly on the platform the more strictly religious view of min defend the practice of leaving appointments to a third sions, while he would glance at the commercial and phi power independent of both. Let the friends of lay losophical and esthetic aspects of the subject; and with co-operation then ask that the stewards should be elected by the societies, and the class leaders be only | chaste classical allusion, he gave Christianity her place as ominated by the minister, and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference or the society, and we have then a quarterly Conference on a popular basis, such as an American and a cultivated people can approve. Another matter of church reform excites some at-

ention, and that is with reference to extending the time of a minister's service from two to three or more of the Indiana Asbury University. Dr. Bowman is a native years. By a kind of default, so far as my observation of Pennsylvania, and I judge a graduate of Dickinson extends, everybody thinks this would be well. None for after one of his brillant and powerful passages, the oppose it except on the ground that if the church once begins to change its policy on this subject it may helped educate that man;" and really I thought the good not know where to stop. I regret to see Methodists put themselves on the defensive when discussing the a little dull at first, a little too sermon-fashion for my tinerancy. It is a thing not to be defended, as something strange and justifiable only in an emergency, but to be held up as evidently the divine plan of bringing the most moral power to bear upon the world for its salvation. It is the glory of our church. We should rejoice in it, and thank God for it. We how much good it did us, to work for others. After he accomplish more than twice as much with it as we possibly could without it. We keen all our ministers at work, and all our congregations supplied by means was having in this Methodist missionary work, and when of it. No other church but the Roman Catholic can he declared that they had outstripped the East during the do that thing-and they only by having a bachelor ministry. Our system is an advantage not only mor- given more than the Conferences east of the mountains, ally and spiritually to both parties, but pecuniarily, and in comfort to the ministers and their families. This is my opinion. Therefore I care but little about the question of extension of time. Three years as a His allusions to the relations of the West to the Rebellion stances even five years might be better-but let not the principle of itinerancy, and of keeping all the a third and independent power, be surrendered. It must be obvious to all that this is one great source of uniform, unequivocal answer was, " The West will do no limit of time, soon that power would be lost. If and patriotism, and made a very strong impression the General Conference honestly fear that extension of time would imperil the itinerancy they ought not

to grant it. But I fear that I am occupying too much of your But I fear that I am occupying too much of your piece. He never made such a speech before, and I don't believe he ever will again. The burden of his address rebut I am more and more impressed that the gospel lated to his recent mission in the South, to the wonderfu and education both aim at the same result. The openings there for missionary labor, and to the clear, manwork that God places before American Christians is ifest duty of the Methodist Church to enter upon the wonderful. Our country is all to be cleansed from work God's Providence has given them to do. He spoke slavery, and then it shall be seen whether there is with great tenderness of the desolate white refugees power enough in the church to vitalize and evangel- who have been utterly impoverished by the marching and ize the immense masses of free population that shall re-marching of the contending armies; great multitudes soon cover our territory, from the lakes to the Gulf, of white persons who for many years will have no ability and the Atlantic to the Pacific. God help us to be to support the preaching of the gospel among themsel

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Feb. 6. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

Missionary Anniversary-Five Thousand Children-Broo lyn Sunday Schools - Rev. W. F. Watkins - Rev. Alfred Cookman-Daniel Aures, Esq.-Mr. John French-Bishop Janes-Senator Willey - President Bowman -Bishop Simpson-Sound Anti-Slaveryism-Divine Re-

MR. EDITOR :- The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary in the city of Brooklyn, and the occasion will probably take rank among the most memorable ser vices ever held by the Methodist Church in this country. There were two great meetings, one for the children in the afternoon, and the anniversary proper in the evening, and both the services were held in the Academy of Music, a magnificent auditorium, capable of holding five thousand persons. The childrens' meeting was called at 2 o'clock, and by that hour every seat and aisle and standing place in the vast building were fully occupied by the Sabbath Schools of the city: the walls were hung with banners, and the sweet songs of the children were led by a full brass band from the Navy Yard. It was one of the most beautiful spectacles I ever witnessed, and I

did not wonder that the eves of a memorable old minis-

ter standing near me filled with tears as he looked out over

Brooklyn Methodism has taken good care of her children. In our twenty-three churches we have about ten thousand Sabbath School scholars, and nearly all the eading men in the denomination are somewhat connected with these schools. Our churches in Brooklyn have some of the best Sabbath School buildings in the country. The Sabbath School is an institution with us : the brethren have made it a part of their religious business, and are giving to it rich endowments of work and prayer and oney, and we are reaping the blessed fruits. There is a vitality about our Brooklyn churches; a sprightlines and fervor and power, that is very refreshing; they have kept their hearts young by working with the young, and their example may be safely commended. The speakers at the afternoon meeting found it rather a difficult task to control the attention of such a multitude of young people, but they succeeded very well. Rev. W. F. Watkins, a graduate of the Biblical Concord, made the opening address. Mr. Watkins is a Baltimorean by birth, but is now a member of the New Conference. He is a young man of good taste and full of Southern fire, fond of old Methodis and thoroughly loyal to the Union, with a pleasing address and special aptness to talk to children. His imagery on this occasion was borrowed from the war, and everal of his figures made an evident impression Brother Foss followed in a few observations, and ther gave way to the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of New York, who spoke for about a half hour in the closing address.

Brother Cookman is the son of that eloquent and lanented Methodist orator who perished a number of years ago on the ill-fated ocean steamship, the President. I never heard his father, but I have the impression that but very few men have ever appeared on the Methodist platform that could equal him in missionary addresses. It could hardly be expected that the maturity and power of the father would appear in the son, and yet young Cookman is making his mark upon the church. Before he came to New York he had the successful charge of a large society in Philadelphia, and has already been the pastor of two of the leading churches in the metropolis. His preaching is represented as uniformly useful and impressive, and his platform efforts have gained for him a very substantial reputation. His missionary address to his "little brothers and sisters of Brooklyn," as he affectionately called them, will strengthen that reputation. Bro. Cookman's quate. personal appearance is in his favor. He is of full media restful bearing. He looks like a minister, like an earnest, thoughtful, loving man, and you feel that he is one

of the men that may be everywhere trusted.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the Academy was thronged again with the Methodist community of this region, and he chair was taken by Daniel Ayres, Esq., one of the original founders of the Missionary Society of 1819, of whom only four are now left among the living—the Rev. Laban Clark, D.D., of Middletown, Conn., Bishop Soule, of the Church South, Francis Hall, Esq., of New York, and Mr. Ayres. Mr. Ayres is a wealthy layman of Brooklyn, about seventy-five years of age, and a true gentleman of the old school. For many years he was

statement of our missionary work, in his usually clear and impressive style, and succeeded in putting the whole gregation in sympathy with the occasion; and then w were introduced to the Hon. William Willey, of the Uni. ceiving more and more responsibility from the beginrepresentative," as one of the speakers called him, "of mings. He is a noticeable man, one that you would single out of a multitude as a man of mark and power moreover, the analogy between the Virginia Senator and the College President is a little more than personal. There is a certain classical bearing in their addre certain fire in their utterances when they are both aroused great beauty and power, with rich historic illustration and the mighty elevator of the human race. His allunational affairs were listened to with the intensest interest and a loud burst of applause greeted his declaration, that, "God helping me, my voice shall never be lifted in the counsels of the nation to permit the South I love to lear

The second speaker was Rev. Dr. Bowman. President Doctor might well be proud of such a scholar. He began taste, and although his utterances were clear and manly. I began to hope that he would be short; still I saw that he was holding the congregation, and that those around me who knew him looked composed and satisfied, and pretty soon I saw that he was making his points tell. His main thought was the reflex influence of missionary work, the had planted this main proposition in the conscience of his audience, he passed to speak of the part the Great West last year, that the Conferences west of the Alleghanies had the giant spirit of the mighty West seemed to taken pos session of his soul, and little man as he was, he held us al hushed by his bold and defiant declarations concerning that infant world out yonder, in the centre of which he lives limit may be better than two-for extraordinary in- and the Republic, met a hearty response in the hearts of the multitude that heard them. He said that the West had only one answer to give when the question was before her ministers employed and all the societies supplied, by as to whether she would cling to the old flag, or link her destinies to the rebellious Confederacy, and that the single. power and success to us, and also that if there was duty!" His speech was a beautiful mingling of piety

The last speaker was Bishop Simpson. He took the vast congregation in hand at half past nine o'clock, and in five minutes had the people as fresh and vigorous as it it had been half past seven. It was the Bishop's master referred to the freedmen of the South-the emancipated slaves of the Republic-referred to them not with dainty words and in gingerly sentences, not as though he was speaking in the presence of cotton and compromise and servatism, but as though he was speaking in the presence of God and humanity and freedom! He told us of one great camp of freedmen-a camp three thousand strong-every one of whom, with a single exception, (according to the report of the military officer who had charge of them,) evinced the strongest desire to learn to read. The Bishop declared that from his mingling with the people of Tennessee, he was fully convinced that there was not a single loyal man in all the State who did not want slavery abolished, and that forever!

When some of the pro-slavery churches of Kentucky nauired of the Bishop whether it was the intention of the Church North to seek to gather the Southern churches of Kentucky within her fold, he answered them promptly No; you love slavery, and you cling to it, and while you do we will not have you with us; slavery has given us trouble enough, and we will have no more of it; when you abandou your slavery, then the doors of the old church shall be thrown wide open for your return, but never before." It was with such stout words as these that Bishop Simpson defended and defined the anti-slavervism of our blessed Methodism; and his utterances were hail ed with an enthusiasm that must have satisfied his manly heart of the thorough endorsement the great people were ready to give to these honest and high-toned positions.

He closed his address by a thrilling account of the battle on Lookout Mountain, giving a rapid view of the wickedness of slavery in expelling the poor Cherokees rears ago from the region of the Missionary Ridge, and showing that the victory of the armies of the Union on that ground, a victory won against all odds and proba bilities, was rather the victory of an avenging Providence against a great crime, which God had not forgotten !

LETTER FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Provost Marshal's Office, Feb. 1, 1864.

The foregoing may seem to be a rather singular place from which to date a letter from a missionary, but it is no more so than many other events of the last twenty-four nours. Yesterday I preached for the first time in the white Methodist Church in this place. At the third ser vice about 150 were present, a large majority of them soldiers. My text was, "Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation." All listened with the profoundest attention, and three soldiers presented themselves at the altar as penitents. How many of that congregation are already in the other world it is impos

Last night firing was heard in the direction of Bachel or's Creek, and early this morning it was renewed, and has been kept up at intervals during the day. It has been very near the city to the west and south. It is said that our pickets have been drawn in, and that only the imme diate defenses of Newbern are occupied. Wagons have come in occasionally laden with the wounded, and the wildest rumors have prevailed.

The fire department have been ordered out to do pro rost duty in the city, thus allowing all the troops to take the field. Your humble servant finds himself suddenly metamorphosed from "Superintendent of Methodist Episcopal Missions in North Carolina" to "Captain and Acting Deputy Provost Marshal." While the firing is going on, I am better satisfied with this than with a less military employment, yet am all the time uneasy for duty in the field. Not that I find any reason to repent of my choice in preferring missionary labor to resuming the military service, for I never felt as much at home in preaching the gospel as at present; but to be a civilian under fire, or nearly so, is an undertaking to which I am hardly ado-

For a little more than a week Rev. Mr. Hood, of the A. M. E. Z. Church, has been at work in Newbern. Immediately upon landing here he commenced a bitter and unprovoked attack upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, and did all he could to draw the colored people away from that organization. As this course was so different from what I had reason to expect from my previous acquaintance with the members of that organization, I was greatly surprised and grieved. As the small pox has been raging fearfully, all meetings of colored people have been pro-hibited, even our class meetings and board meetings. As Mr. Hood has not scrupled to gather together those he could influence, in spite of the order, and as we would neither quarrel with him nor report his conduct to the for Fortress Monroe last night. His friends among the ! red say he has gone to Washington to complain to President Lincoln about the tyranny I am exercising over the colored people here. Such partizan attacks in our mission fields are deplorable under any circumstances; to carry them on while the small pox was raging so fearfulrender the whole affair supremely ridiculous, if it were not already supremely horrible. If our brethren of the A. M. E. Z. Church can be made to understand their own interests, as I believe they can, they will speedily recall Mr. Hood, and either leave North Carolina to our church, or send some one who can work in a better spirit. Mis sionaries who cannot do their work without assailing other missionaries, or who find it necessary to break our laws and render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment, are

of very questionable usefulness.

Two brethren from the new Bethel Church at Norfolk have also been here, but have manifested a sweet and Christian spirit in all their movements.

I will leave the office a short time, as business seems to be dull, and see if I cannot be assigned to more active duty, as the cannonading is still going on. If Newbern is not taken, I will finish my letter to-morrow or before.

Monday Night .- The night is clear and quiet. Not a breath of air disturbs the repose of nature. No firing is now heard, and in as much composure as we can command we are waiting for the morning. Save recruiting a few negroes to work or fight, according to necessity, upon the oregoing was written. Perhaps that may prove of some significance, but I should much have preferred to be with my recruits in a bivouac encampment by their stacks of arms as in other days rather than remain here amid the comparative quiet of the Provost Marshal's Office.

To-day a colored man and woman came here, the latter oringing a rebel gun which she said she had taken with her own hands from a rebel after he had fired at her with it three times. The man confirmed her story.

Tuesday Morning - Last night a gunboat was captur by the rebels in the Neuse and burned. This morning there is a little cannonading. Col. Sisson of the 5th Rhode Island is in charge of a brigade of black recruits that are arming for the emergency. All the colored men are anxious to go into the field.

the above, at my own request I was ordered to report to trying to escape. Col. Sisson of the 5th Rhode Island for duty in the Battalion of Colored Militia. During the day I armed 110 and drilled them in the loadings and firings. At night the battalion was posted in the breastworks, probably within cannon shot of the enemy. During the first part of the night, there was frequent firing by the pickets and

Resuming my old palatial bed-room, with the sky for passed the night with what sleep I could catch at intervals. loss. Richmond papers say that they were informed, by Spangled Banner. As each tune rang out very clearly amid the stillness of the night, the contrast was most

numbers, there being six companies of nearly a hundred each. The company under my own command was repeatedly divided and subdivided, and the command of each assigned to different soldiers and citizens. Bro. Fitz acted as my lieutenant, and discharged his duties with ardor and efficiency. Throughout the whole time, the contrabands manifested the utmost eagerness to get a

tire railroad between this place and Beaufort, probably capturing entirely the 9th Vermont Regiment, and nearly all of Capt. Conwell's Company of the 2d Massachusetts Artillery. Capt. Conwell narrowly escaped with his watch battered by a bullet, and reached Newbern on

orseback Tuesday night.

This morning, as it was evident that the rebels had rehorseback Tuesday night. tired, the colored battalion was dismissed. One incident occurred under my observation worthy of note: As an officer was drilling a company of them, he ordered a charge. Being in front of the company at the time, and not being prompt to get out of their way, he was soon in an embarrassing position, and awkwardly stumbled. The company passed right over him, and continued the charge leaving the line unbroken. The officer was unhurt, and as soon as he could get up and recover his presence of

On the whole, the results of the attack have evidently been favorable to the rebels, though it is quite uncertain to watering place for the people of New Orleans. He viswhat extent we have lost. In killed, wounded and prisited the cemetery, which was a neglected, forsaken-looking pieces of artillery. The loss of the enemy is probably

Though the excitement of military life has many charms to me, and I am as willing as ever to do my part in every emergency, it is with profound gratitude that I resume my less exciting duties as missionary.

Rev. C. Holman, of the New Hampshire Conference has returned from his labors as a delegate of the Christian Commission. He has been absent about seven weeks,

Rev. Geo. N. Bryant, of the New Hampshire Conference, returned from General Meade's army, where he has been laboring for the last seven weeks as a delegate of the Christian Commission. He reports the soldiers in

We are sorry to learn from a friend in New York that Rev. Dr. Butler, Superintendent of our Missions in India, is very unwell, and has sailed from Calcutta accompanied by his wife for Maulmain, in hopes that a voyage at sca may restore him.

the American Chapel in Paris, with a view of resuming his residence in New York. Rev. Dr. A. R. Van Ness, Jr., Dutch Reformed, takes his place in Paris.

Rev. Dr. Parsons Cooke, formerly editor of the Puritan Recorder, died at his residence, in Lynn last Friday fore-

orator, arrived in this city on Saturday, the 6th inst. This is his third visit to America. He will find that public sentiment here has undergone a great change since his han with a rattan, for misbehaviour in the Sabbath lic sentiment here has undergone a great change since his

member of Congress, was in Boston last week, and made quite a sensation by his uncompromising Union addresses He spoke before the Legislature and in Fancuil Hall.

The trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary have elected Rev. J. H. Thayer, of Salem, to the chair of Biblical Literature, to be vacated by Dr. Stowe. His qualifications for the post are highly commended.

The venerable Josiah Quincy entered upon his ninety third year, Feb. 4th.

Mr. John M. Elliott, the oldest printer in the United States, died at his home in Jersey City on the 21st ult. He was the only survivor of the celebrated Miranda ex-Spanish Main, he, with others, having been inveigled into the affair by representations that they were going to New Orleans as printers. Mr. Elliott was long confined in a

Lord Brougham is seriously ill at Tedworth, England. Archbishop Trench, of Dublin, Ireland, was inducted to that office in January last; Rev. Dr. Lee, author of the

work on "Inspiration," preaching the sermon. Dr. Stanley war installed Dean of Westminster, England, Jan. 9th, in Westminster Abbey, a thousand persons being present besides clergy and choristers.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, the young and celebrated female orator, addressed a crowded audience in Tremont Temple on Thursday evening last, for an hour and a quarter, on "Words for the Hour," in a strain of eloquence rarely equaled—never surpassed.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

States so that all persons shall be equal under the law, whether white or colored, and that no person shall here- murdered man, when they were shot. after be held under bondage. --- Mr. Anthony moved to repeal the resolution approved March 2, 1861, which de-clared that the Constitution never should be amended so as to interfere with slavery in the States .- Mr. Sumner introduced a bill repealing all fugitive slave laws. - Mr. Carlisle favored taking slaves far military purposes, but

45,000 women and as many men of New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts, praying for the entire abolition of

Wednesday, Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bills to amend the Constitution so as to

Tuesday, Mr. Field, of Louisiana, was refused a seat as Representative from Louisiana, on the ground that he had neither law nor constituency to sustain his claim.

Thursday, \$12,000 were appropriated to rebuild the President's stable, destroyed by fire Wednesday night. -An amendment to the enrollment act was passed, oviding for the payment of a just compensation not exding \$300 to any loyal man to whom the service of a colored volunteer is due.

Friday, the enrollment bill was passed. It makes all able bodied negro men between the ages of 20 and 45 liable to the draft. The payment of \$300 exempts a man for the time he would otherwise have to serve. If he procures a substitute who is liable to the draft, then his wn name must remain on the roll, for the next draft, Colored soldiers who have enlisted and who may hereafter enlist, receive the same pay and bounty as white drafted shall be assigned to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or they may pay \$300. The two classes heretofore provided for enrollment are consolidated.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC .- The reconnoisance sent across the Potomac, on the 5th inst., consisted of the 2d corps. It forded the Rapidan in the afternoon, in the face of the enemy, being subjected to musketry fire from the batteries. Our troops got into position on the opposite shore and fighting was continued till dusk. At midnight they received orders to return, which was done without olestation from the enemy. Saturday morning, Feb. 6. Gen. Kilpatrick crossed the river and sent out detachments to scour the country in every direction, while the main body moved down to the vicinity of Chancellors ville, returning to the ford at night. Their reconnoisance proved that the enemy have no force along the river fo everal miles, between Fredericksburg and their main body. The Federal loss was about 25 killed and 225 wounded and missing .- Deserters still come into our army, and on the 10th inst. 25 refugees from Page and Shenandoah Counties came into our lines. They say a Georgia regiment is enforcing the conscription in that Thursday Morning, Feb. 4.- Immediately after writing section of country, and shooting down all that are caught

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. - On Saturday orning, Feb. 6, Gen. Butler's forces, under command of Brig. Gen. Wistar, started from Yorktown and marched up the Peninsula on their way to Richmond. Before daylight, on the 7th, the cavalry reached the Chickahominy River, 10 miles from Richmond. Here they found an occasional shot from the large guns of Fort Totten. that the enemy had felled trees and so obstructed the fords The rebel camp-fires were very plainly visible in our front that it was impossible to cross. They waited until noon, when Gen. Wistar came up with the infantry. As they found the enemy were prepared to receive them, General its covering and Orion and Bootes for my bed-fellows, I Wistar gave the order to return, which was done without

About midnight I fell asleep for the first time, while a a deserter, of the Federal movement before the expedition rebel band in the distance were playing "Dixie." When started. This is probably all that saved Richmond from I awoke our own band were responding with the Star the Federal raid and prevented the release of the Union prisoners. The greatest excitement prevailed in Richmond during Saturday night; the fire bells were rung, all he available forces were mustered, and troops were sent to Belle Isle to take care of the prisoners, who were in a state of indescribable excitement and confusion.

> DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH -Gen. Gillmore, with part of his army, and Admiral Dahlgren, with a portion of his fleet, have gone to Florida.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the Army of the Cumberland is in splendid condition, and now that the railroad is finished the soldiers receive full rations. The oad between Chattanooga and Knoxville was in running order for 38 miles, on the 7th inst., and it was expected that in 5 days the road would be open to Knoxville .--Gen. Foster sent an expedition from Knoxville against the rebel Thomas' band of whites and Indians, and 215 of the band were killed and wounded a Quallatown, and 50 prisoners taken. Our troops returned with the loss of ston's army is at Dalton, Ga., but his headquarters are at Atlanta .- Advices from Vicksburg, to the 1st inst., epresent Gen. Sherman's expedition as in a favorable ondition. There is much speculation as to whether he is to go down to Mobile or make a flank attack on Johnston and again unite with the Army of the Cumberland

Domestic.

BARBARISM .- Since our troops have occupied Madisonville, La., a correspondent of the Boston Journal has given a description of the town, which was formerly a

spot. While there, two little girls, with childhood's simplicity, pointed out the grave of a Union soldier named how he was shot in the side, and afterward his head was stove in with the butt of a musket and the body left for days; finally it was dragged through the streets with a rope to the graveyard, where it was placed in a rude box and buried six inches from the surface. The correspondent sharpened a stick and stuck it into the mound, and it struck the top of the box as they had said. The little girls said they pitied the poor man, although he was a Yankce, and they had brought posies and put over his grave. It was a band of guerrillas that had occupied the

town, and their captain had repeatedly refused to report o Confederate officers. BRAVERY .- Charles P. Philbrick, a private in the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, rode out alone within the enemy's lines and went to a plantation about four miles from Jackson, La. Going to the negro quarters he learned

that the rebel Col. Bradford was in the house with his affianced. After the slaves had given him all the needed information he crept to the front door, burst it open, and pistol in hand rushed upon the astonished party, shouted his orders to an imaginary company, kicked over the whist table, smashing the goblets, disarmed the colonel and his servant, ordered them to their horses, and took them in by-roads safely through the rebel lines and to the Federal camp; doing this amid the tears and lamenta tions of the affianced and her friends. When the colonel learned that he had been captured by a single soldier his rage and mortification were great.

FLOGGING IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.-Last week, James Maley, Superintendent of a Catholic Sunday School, School. The boy is now confined at home with concussion of the brain. The Superintendent was put under bonds to appear for trial.

FITTING .- " A Grand Ball and Supper " " in memory of Thomas Paine," author of the "Age of Reason," as well as "Common Sense and the Rights of Man," was given on the 5th inst., at the (Theodore) Parker Frater nity Rooms in Boston. Thomas Paine and Theodore

Parker-are not those names fitting associates ? TRUE MEN.—Gen. Meade says too much importan s attached by his friends to his individual services in the field. Had it not been for the spirit of determination in the privates to conquer or leave their bones on the field, the battle of Gettysburg would not have been won. He pedition, fitted out in 1804 in Now York, against the says that since March, 1861, 100,000 men of the Army of the Potomac have been killed and wounded.

> Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, tells the clergy of his diocese that his whole heart and soul is for the mainnance of the Union and the abolition of slavery. He says that the Supreme Pontlff of Christendom does not utter a word against the Union or against abolition. In not the Pope entitled to our thanks for his forbearance ?

> The Department of the East, which includes New York nd New England, on the 1st inst. had 3,302 patients in its 13 hospitals. There were, at the same time, 42,786 patients in all the hospitals in the Union.

Some of the Copperheads of Edgar County, Illinois have been trying to drive away returned soldiers, but in a skirmish which took place the traitors found the soldiers too much for them. They afterward collected to the number of several hundred, but still fearing the soldiers they scattered, to commence operations when the soldiers returned to the army.

A sick negro soldier in Gen. Sherman's command trag-gled from his regiment near the Yazoo River, and was murdered by the rebels. Col. Wood captured two Senate —Monday, Feb. 8, Mr. Summer introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United privates and a lieutenant who, committed the deed, had blindfolded, caused them to kneel on the body of the

> New Hampshire has filled her quota of the 500,000 and has some over-6,668 men were due, and 7,167 have en-

Gen. Curtis arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 10th inst. He will organize the Army of the Frontier for offensive operations.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill permitting

House -Monday, Feb. 5, a bill for the repeal of the State Convention; the delegates to be chosen next No-

A numerously attended State Convention of Gerr National Clubs met at Newark, N. J., Feb. 10. They favored radical measures against slavery and secession and radical men to enforce those measures.

Southern.

A DEBATE.-In a debate in the rebel House of Rep esentatives, on the 30th ult., Mr. Smith, of North Carountry was unable to feed them. Mr. Chambers, of Virginia said they could feed twice as many, Mr. Goode said Virginia would not stand another draft. Mr. Holbe the result. They should aim to protract the war till the Federal finances give out. After other speeches were the conscript law so as to exempt farmers and planters n condition that they pay to the Confederate Government one fifth of their produce -Feb. 1, a bill was assed impressing all the free negroes, to work for the Confederate Government at \$11 per month; also to employ 20,000 slaves, paying their owners for the use o

Gen. Beauregard lately arrested Gen. Toombs for makng a violent speech on the occasion of his being ejected om the cars while trying to leave the State without a

pops crossed the Big Black River, Feb. 5, driving the rebels before them.

A Richmond paper, of the 8th inst., says that 109 Fedal officers had escaped from Libby prison.

Southern papers are publishing rumors that the rebel vernment is evacuating Richmond.

On the 5th inst. 80 shots were fired at Charleston. Lieut. Governor Weston, of South Carolina, is dead. Foreign.

ENGLAND.-Lord Palmerston has appointed the Rev. Harold Browne, a learned, orthodox and thoroughly high Church man, to the Bishopric of Ely, which has a werful influence over the University of Cambridge. arcely an objection to his appointment is made from y quarter .- The trial of Dr. Colenso before three frican bishops has resulted in his deposition from the See of Natal, unless he shall retract his infidel statements fore the 4th of March next. He will probably appeal the Archbishop of Canterbury .- Dr. Livingston's ast expedition into Africa is a failure, and in kindness he has been recalled; but there is a sad rumor that he has British Government has notified Prussia and Austria that would be compelled to assume a hostile attitude if they avaded Schleswig,-Sir W. Atherton, late Attorney neral, died at his residence, at Hyde Park, last month, the 58th year of his age. His father was Rev. W. Atherton, Weslevan Methodist minister, and his mother was a daughter of a clergyman of the Church of Scotnd. He was educated for the bar, practiced law, was elected to Parliament, afterward appointed Solicitor General, and then Attorney General, which position he relinuished last year, on account of ill health. He was a eral in politics, being in favor of vote by ballot and stension of the suffrage.

FRANCE.—The opposition to Napoleon's administraon have mustered 63 votes in the Legislature against ome of the Government measures; a year or two ago they could count but five votes. In debating the Mexican estion, M. Theirs demanded that Napoleon should treat ith President Juarez for peace. As one reason why Archduke Maximilian should not be sent to Mexico, he said that after the civil war was over in the United States 100,000 adventurers would invade Mexico. M. Berryer said that the Americans would not forget that one object f Napoleon was to check their influence; and to send Maximilian to Mexico, is to expose him to the irritation f the American people, for "The North will not suffer monarchy to be established in Mexico."

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.-Latest advices show that ustria and Prussia have not, contrary to previous reorts, agreed to delay the marching of their troops, and tered Holstein, Jan. 25, although the Austrian Champer of Deputies passed a resolution denouncing the measures of the Government and declining all responsibility. The allied troops ordered the withdrawal of the Duke of Augustenberg's citizen guard. The Polish insurrection still continues.

It is reported that the Mexicans have re-captured San Luis Potosi. The Admiralty Court at Halifax, N. S., has returned

the steamer Chesapeake to her owners.

In a recent English work, called "The Gentleman, he author praises the housewifery of the Queen. He ays that, unfortunately, at the present day women of the

Gen. Butler proposes to establish the Massachusetts mmon school system in his part of Vizginia for children Letters from Italy report that the winter has been unusually severe in Southern Europe.

Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb is a mother.

An American named Slater has taken a contract to molish the walls of the burned church at Santiago, for the sum of \$8,200.

The nicest kind of Parisian kid gloves is made from he skins of rats that are caught at Chicago.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 13.

T P Adams—S Allen—J A Archibald—O W Adams 2—N

T P Adams—S Allen—J A Archibald—O W Adams 2—N

T P Adams—S Research B Bishop—P K Brown

W L Brown—S R Bailey—J M Bailey—C E Budden. A J

Hurch 2—F A Crafts, N Culver—C C Covell—J H Chadwick

J Collins—A Cole—L H Clark—J Currier—G B Cargill—J

C Chessman—Susan Clark. C B Dunn—H Damon—Deceon

Peterson. C L Eastman—J English—M Fales—J M Gar
and—A Gould—O L Gillett—S S Gross—N Goodrich. J Hall

C Holman—R W Humphriss—W P Hyde—J Hartford—A

fatch—A C Hardy—L J Hail—R W Harlow—R C Hall (you

ay to April, 1865)—J Hastings. W H Jones. L T King, J

K Kibbe. J W Lewis—B Lufkin—G A Lewin—J Lovejoy—S

Leavitt—W W Lothrop—W Livesey—J T Leonard. T J

fartin—A W Manning—J Morrill—E Martin Z, Z A Mudge,

M A Meservey—E J Moore—N W Miller—H Moffitt. A M

Segood. D Perkins, W Pentecost. S M Pratt. H Richardson

the money was sent back to you in both cases)—M Ransom

our mistake; all right now—W H Richards—S Roy—W Rid

lle—W M Rogers. V Suell—T B Spalding—S D Simonds—

J D Strout. S Tupper—J L Treffen. F Uphan. J R Vail.

S Wentworth—E J Wells—G H Winchester—G Whitaker

—H Webster—J W Wilst—M Wight (all right). RUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 13

Letters Received from Feb. 8 to Feb. 13.

8 Allen—C C Adams—A P Aikin—C M Alvord—C Andrews—W R Burnhan—G 5 Barnes—W Burlingham—Bridgman & Whitney—J M Butler—W W Baldwin—J Bostock—N Bemis—A T Bullard—P E Brown—L W Blood—M C Blood—J E Budden—O C Baker—J S Barrow—A L Cooper—W A Comins—P H Carpenter—W H Chesley—M T Cilly—E C Chandler—W O Cady—M C Church—J N C Oliver—A Church—J N Collier—W A Comins—J Collins—C & Cuming—Carlton & Porter—L P Cushman—N C Cliffor—C J Clark—B Dyor—W F Draper—L D Duvis—H D Floker—H A S Company—S Collins—C & Cuming—Carlton & Forter—L P Cushman—N C Cliffor—C J Clark—B Dyor—W F Draper—L D Duvis—H D Floker—H A D Holden—S A Hood—H H Hartwell 2—E W H Jung—H Letter—B D Holden—S A Hood—H H Hartwell 2—E W H Jung—E D Holden—S A Hood—H H Hartwell 2—E W H Jung—E D Holden—S D Holden—E D Holden—S Jackson—W T Jewell—H L Kelsey—C A King—H W Leonard—I LeBar—J Livesy—M E Lewis—H Lummis—D P Leavitt—W W Lothrop—H L Lovett—J S Little—A McKeown—J-McCarty—C G Merry—B M Mitchell—C C Mason—R C Pingree—J Charles Morse—A J Nickerson—A Nason—R C Pingree—J Charles Morse—A J Nickerson—C R S Radliff—A Sanderson—P K Spaulding—Geo D Strout—T W Stevens—M S Smith—N P Sele—W H Stetson—C H Titus—J L Trefren—F Upham—M L Vose—P M Vinton—F Van Patten—C C Whitney—G Winslow—J M Worcester—J L Webster—N T Whitaker—J Wilcox—N S Walker—P Wood—W Wheelook.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages.

In East Boston, Feb. 10, by Rev. E. A. Manning, George H. Salisbury, of Co. D. 1st Mass. Cavalry, to Miss Eunice A. Jack-con, all of Boston, In Chelses, Feb. 9, by Rev. J. Pike, Mr. Heury C. Carbes, of Boston to Mrs. Deborah Reynolds, of Chelsea.

In Waitham, Jan. 30, by Rev. D. K. Merrill, Mr. Henry Hancock to Miss Agnes Holmes, all of W.

In Wairen, Mass., Jan. 20, Mr. Stephen R. Ashley, of East Longmeadow, to Miss Abby F., daughter of Deacon Samuel Tidd, of W.

In Falmouth, Feb. 6, by Rev. J. B. Washburn, Peleg W. Blake, of New Bedford, 1st Lieutenant of the Mass. 5th Battery, to Miss Ethel L. Davis, daughter of Mr. Edmund and Mrs. Mary Davis, of Falmouth.

In West Brookfield, Feb. 11, by Rev. William Merrill, Goo. H. Fales to Miss Lorinda Tomblen, both of W. B.

In East Livermore Me., Dec. 6, by Rev. P. Libby, Mr. Joseph M. Curtis to Miss Sarah J. Hodsden, both of Leeds, Me. In East Knox. Me., Feb. 3, at the Parsonage, by Rev. 7. Tocokson, Mr. Edwind. A. Staples to Miss Lucinda Sheidon, both of Belfast.

Feb. 6, by Rev. E. F. Hinks, Amos Allen to Abby H. Lud-Cookson, Mr. Edwin A. Staples to Miss Lucinda Sheidon, both of Belfast.
Feb. 6, by Rev. E. F. Hinks, Amos Allen to Abby H. Ludwig, both of Camden, Me.
In Suncook, N. H., Jan. 24, by Rev. L. Howard, Mr. Benjamin French, of Northampton, Mass., to Miss Mariette Emery, of Pembroke, N. H.
In Rumney, Feb. 8, by Rev. John English, Mr. Charles A. Holden. of Roxbury, Mass., private in the Mass. 32d Vols., to Miss Lucy A. Greenough, of Rumney, N. H.; also, by the same, at Wentworth, Jan. 31, Mr. Benjamin J. Morrill, of Rumney, N. H., to Miss Sophronia Diamond, of Groton.
In Plainfield, Conn., Feb. 11, by Rev. S. A. Winsor, Serg. William S. Simmons, of the 6th Reg. Conn. Vols., to Miss Angeline L. Lvon, both of this town.
In West Windsor, Vt., Feb. 7, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. R. W. Harlow, Stephen F. Hammond, of Windsor, to Heien E. Perkins, of W. Windsor.

In Providence, R. I., 8th inst., Rebecca S., wife of Paul B. Wright.
In Stetson, Me., Dec. 22, of diphtheria, Frances Abby, daughter of Silas W. and Caroline Collins, aged 10 years, 7 months, 8 days.
In Henniker, N. H., Feb. 10, of consumption, Mrs. Clara A. Ray. aced 30 years.

The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.]

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 941; Sheep and
Lambs, 5962; Swine, 40. Number of Western Cattle, 548;
Eastern Cattle, 133; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle,

558; Cattle left over from last week, 7.
PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$9.50@ 10; first quality \$8.50 8.75; second quality 7.50 @ 8.50; third quality, \$6.50 @ 7.50 00 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.) Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows, but a few Stores are drove to market at this season Working Oxen - Sales at 90, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$140, \$150.

\$160. Trade active. 50 pairs at market.

Milch Cows—Sales ordinary \$30 @ \$65, extra \$75; prices depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—A large number at market at prices ranging from 7 g 8; W B; small lots extra Qc W B; fair demand. Swine-But few at market. Retailing from 7 a 9c V b.

Lamb Skins \$3.00 @ 400; Sheep Skins \$3.00 @ 4.00. The supply of eattle at market is not so large as that of last week, and prices have advanced from our last quotations 25 © 500 P 100 lbs. The demand is good. We noticed 34 extra Ohio Steers, averaging 1900 hs, bought at Albany by New-ton & Wales for Saunders & Hartwell, said to be the best lot of cattle, taking into consideration the number, that has been



WHOLESALE PRICE. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C.

Mess Beef, P bbl.,
eash price, 16 00 @18 00
Family Beef, bbl.,
0 20 00
Pork, Boston extra clear
y bbl.,
26 00
Boston No. 2, bbl., 25 00
Boston No. 2, bbl., 25 00
Ohio extra clear, (22 00)
Oho Celar, (23 00)
Oho Mess, (23 00)
Do. Prime, Boston Lard, bbls, 13 50 214 00
Oho Leaf, do. (00 00014 50)
Hams, Boston, lb, 124@ 13
Do. Ohio, \$\psi\$ bb., 25 00 @0
Whole Hogs, 9 \$10
BUTTER, CHEESE AND
EGGS.

Butter,
in tubs, 26 00 @32 00
2d do, 25 00 @28 00

GRAIN.

Onions, P bbl, Beets, P bush,

| Vol. | 2919 301 LEATHER. 29 @ 294 N. O. and Mobile—V B.
Ordinary, 75 @
Mid. to good mid. 84 @
Middling fair. 88 @
Uplands and Floridas— O. and Mobile—7 8.
Ordinary, 75 8 80
Mid. to good mid. 84 8 86
Diplands and Floridas—
Ordinary, 75 8 80
Mid. to good mid. 84 86
Midding fair, 75 8 80
Mid. to good mid. 84 86
Midding fair, 88 90
Mid. to good mid. 84 86
Calf Skins, #1b.—

Herds Grass,

Dush,

Red Top,

Sack,

3 00 @ 3 50 Northern, 00 @ 15 P bb. 12 @ 13 Fowl Meadow, 4 00 @ 4 50 Full blood, Merino P bush, R. I. Bent Grass, # Jush, # 2 00 @ 4 50 Full blood, Merine # blood, White Dutch Clover, @ 45 Common, Millet, # bush, 1 50 @ 2 00 Western, mixed, Ryc, # bush, 1 37 @ 1 50 Western, mixed, Wheat, # bush, 2 50 @ 3 00 Full blood, Merine # blood,

Special Hotices.

Ministerial Association, at Exeter, Me., Feb. 23, 24.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. READFIELD DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

February—Fairfield, 27, 28; Kendall's Mills, 28, 29.

March—Skowhegan, 1; Auson, 5, 6; Industry, 8, 9; Solon,

1, 12; Mercer, 18; New Vineyard, 19, 29; Wilton, 22; Faranington Falls, 32; Farmington, 28; Philips, 20, 27.

April—Fayette Circuit, 2, 3; Kent's Hill, 4; Wayne, 5;

Winthrop, 6; Augusta, 9, 10; Hallowell, 10, 11; Sidney, 12.

The following is the apportionment, to the except testing. H. MICKERSON, P. E.

The following is the apportionment to the several stations and circuits of \$450 required of this district for the support of uperanumated preachers, viz:

Augusta, \$25.00; Hallowell, 22.00; Sidney and North Augusta, 15.00; Fulrifield, 22.00; Skowhegan, 22.00; Solon, \$22.00; Madison, &2.20.00; New Vineyard, 20.00; Strong, 22.00; Phillips 20.00; Industry, 22.00; New Sharon, 22.00; Mercer and Norridgewock, 22.00; Farmington, 30.00; Wilton, 18.00; East Wilton, 12.00; Fayette, 28.00; Winship, 22.00; Wyne, 22.00; Kut's Hill, 20.00; The preachers will please remember to take up the collections to pay the expenses of Delegates to General Conference of they have not already done it.

H. NICKERSON.

NOTICE.—Boston Neck Mission, corper Springfield and Washington Streets. Sabbath School at 14; preaching at 3, by Rev. W. Newell, and at 7, by Rev. Dr. Cooks; praye meeting at 8 P. M.

S. S. CONVENTION.—The Fourth Quarterly Convention of the Auxiliary No. 1, of Sandwich District S. S. Society, with meet at North Easton, March 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. meet at North Easton, March 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

1. Report of Schools; 2. Essay by Rev. George Hamlen, of Stoughton—Subject: As a whole, does the Home Influence of Christian Pareuts tend to Promote Piety among the Children of our Sunday Schools? 3. Essay: Rev. T. Ely, North Bridge water—Subject: What are the Best Methods of Cultivating the Habit of Benerolence? 4. Essay: Rev. H. S. Smith, of North Easton—Subject: Does the Christian Church comprehend to any considerable extent the Moral Power for Good Inherent in the Institution of Sabbath Schools? Each Essay will be followed by a discussion.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 9. W. B. HALL, Secretary.

A CARD.—The Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Somers was surprised on the evening of Feb. 3d, by a company of twenty-four ladies, who presented him with a handsome Dressing Gown. Many other friends were also present, who made generous contributions of money. To all he would tender his grateful soknowledgments.

Somers, Conn., Feb. 3.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—On the 4th of February we rere invited away to spend the day. On returning found our ones illuminated, and on entering found the tables loaded rith food the most inviting. Going into the other rooms, ound more than one hundred of our friends, who greeted us rith, "We come with joy to greet you," besides many useal articles for the family to eat and wear, and last and not he least, fitly dollars in money. For all which we are grateal, and pray that the donors may have a hundred fold here, md an eternal inheritance.

WILLIAM MERRILL,
ELSIE MERRILL,

Business Actices.

The improved "Capillary Pon Feeder," man-ufactured by MESSRS.
F. A. Brown & Co., Number one Cornhill, is of great service to all writers, particularly elergyman and editors. The reservoir holds sufficient Ink to write a page, thus avoiding the necessity of dipping the pen so frequently. Samples sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Twenty-five cents. For sale also at the Methodist Depository, No. 5 Cernhill, by J. P. MAGEE.

16. Peb. 17.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of the Bron-chial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm, —"Brown's Bronchial Trockes" will in some cases give Im-section relief.

A WORD TO THE BOYS GOING SOUTH .- It would not b strange if, with the change of climate and exposure to which you will be exposed in the land of "Dixle," you should stand in need of some medicine to be used immediately; such a remedy is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. The Pain Killer has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant ry nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant friend of the missionary and the traveler on soa mol land—for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debli-ity, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain firthe Stomach, Bowel Com-plaint, Colle, Diarrhea, Chölera, etc. Don't go without a bot-tle in your knapsacks. To be had at the Drug stores.—Pres-

Proes, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle. REPORT OF A CASE OF NEURALGIA OF THE SCIATIO

NEEVE. By P. W. Allen, M. D., Barnstable, Mass. Messrs. B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Botanic Druggists, 18 and Central Street, Boston: Your NEUROPATHIC DROPS have recently effected a wo Your NEUROPATHIC DROPS have recently effected a won-derful cure. Mr. Cahoon, a patient of mine, was suffering most intensely from Neuralgia of the Sciatic Nerve. I gave him an active exthartic, and followed it by the external appli-cation of the Neuropathic Drops, freely and faithfully used, and in twenty-four hours he was entirely free from pain. This was in November, and, as the pain has not returned, eem this cure as one of the most remarkable I have ever wit

nessed in this disease, which is often so terribly painful, and so intractable to the most skillful treatment. Yours truly, PAUL W. ALLEN.
Mass. 4t. Feb. 3. Barnstable, Mass.

Advertisements.

THE BEST. MASON & HAMLIN ask no one to take their word, or trust their judgment that the instru-ments made by them are SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL OTHERS OF THEIR GENERAL CLASS in the world; though they are sure of this fact. It is natural that every manufacturer should regard his own productions with par-tiality, and it is easy for every one to claim carnestly that his are the best. Therefore it must be more satisfactory to the public to have the testimony of others than the manufactupublic to have the testimony of others than the manufactu-rers, as to the superiority of any instruments; and the value of such testimony will depend in great measure on the com-petence of the witnesses as experts, and otherwise, as judges of that to which they testify.

It is obvious that the best judges of any instrur organ, harmonium or melodeon kind, are ORGANISTS and EXPERIENCED and CULTIVATED MUSICIANS, who are most skilled with such instruments, and have used and studied them most, and so are familiar with what constitues qualities will continue to please, and what ones will not; who are familiar with the various instruments of this class, and thus are competent to compare their excellence, durability, &c. struments of their general class, which, considering the number and eminence of the witnesses is QUITE UNPRECEDENT

ED. Personal friendship might induce a few experts to look with partiality on the productions of a friend, and so the tes-timony of two or three could not be deemed conclusive. But in the case of the CABINET ORGANS, MORE THAN TWO HUN-

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Dec 23

In addition to this conclusive testimony M. & H. are able to oresent the following, also:

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Aiming, as M. & H. do at ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE AND THE IGHEST PERMANENT VALUE in their instruments, they are always declined the use of all attachments which were of intrinsically excellent and desirable; though they might skilled. It is their object to win a permanent reputation for their instruments. With this end they are scrupulously care-ful as to the quality of their work in every particular, using e best stock and employing the most skilled workmen, and

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eart's tender and holy affections which the compiler has not

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The wants of the Commission are men to go as delegates; stores to be distributed by them—money to purchase reading matter.

emple; Letters to CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street in Boston. GEORGE H. STUART, E. S. JANES, CHARLES DEMOND, JOHN P. CROZER, JAY COOKE, EDWARD S. TOBEY,
JACOB SLEEPER,
JOSEPH STORY,
J. SULLIYAN WARREN,
RUSSELL STURGIS, JE.,
Feb 17

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half the price; and also that

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has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever
and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats
the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

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Kont's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious.
The work and infirm may use it at all times with impunity.
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three times a day without fujury, it being entirely free from
those properties that produce nervous excitement.
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New England generally.

New England generally.

New England generally.

HENRIE'S KAKALINE. FOR THE HAIR!

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D. Personal friendship might induce a few experts to look with partiality on the productions of a friend, and so the tessimony of two or three could not be deemed conclusive. But not the case of the Cabinett Organs, More than two huns.

RED, including a LARGE MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT AND BEST EXPENDENCE IN THE COUNTRY have given their written testimony to these two facts:

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This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with seer failing success in THOUSAN DISTORTION CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, particularly classes, it not only relieves the child from pain, gives tone and energy to the whole systems will almost instantly relieve GRIFING INTERIOR OF WILLIAM WILLIAM COUNTS OF THE COUNTS OF THE STATE OF THE STA

Excess of interest received over losses,

Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February Exclusively for the BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

May 30

May 30

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Dec 30

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Advertisements.

E AST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, Ensy of access at all seasons of the year. Tuition cheaper than at any similar institution in the State. Mo extras, Board reasonable. Furnished rooms for self-boarding. Special advantages for teachers. Spring Term of cleren weeks opens Monday, Feb. 22 1864. Send for Circular. Jan 27 ot JAMES B. CRAWFORD, Principal.

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Spring Term will open Feb. 18th, with a full Board of experienced Teachers. The Teacher of Modern Languages has been thoroughly instructed by an educated Parisian. The Commercial Department is in charge of a graduate of Eastman's Commercial College. For catalogue or particulars, address
M. C. DEAN, Principal.
Springfield, Vt., Jan. 25.

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The ENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The atletion of the public is called, to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM is caused by the stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cared by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

SPRAINS are caused by an over-extension and a sudder re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT—equally good for man or beast.

PLEURISY is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and
smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by KENNEDY'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMEST.

CHAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life
having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMEST.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach
and bowels—take a teaspoonful of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC
LINIMENT in warm water every half hour until cured.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are caused by an
unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with
KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT, apply it on going to
bed, and you will be well in the morning.

HEADACHE AND THROBBING OF THE TEMPLES
is caused by a pressure from inseasible perspiration—is cured s caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spasm. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your throat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and fiesh) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and chest; the Liniment will penetrate into every fibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear miraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and left if dissolre slowly in your mouth; this will alay all tickling and irritation of the throat. It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Infammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. ad sold by Druggists everywhere. 6mos Nov 4 VISALT'S ITALIAN HAIR REGENERATOR
Is positively not a dye. It is admitted by the highest
medical authority to be the only regenerator capable of securing a healthy head of hair. It is to be had of Druggists and
Hair Dressers. Depot, United States Hotel, Koom 16, Beach
Street, Boston.

Im Dec 2

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It affords relief in tweaty-four hours, and a cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

"We believe me half the sickness among children is occasioned by the Pin Worm, and, if not removed, causes a general derangement of the whole system. Within the last two years Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has gained a high reputation in this section, and we are assured if never rails to cradicate from the system those distressing pests. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this syrup."—Portland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has become one of our standard medicines, and is being rapidly adopted by the Medical Faculty, who have tested its merits. It is a valuable eathartic, always safe and reliable.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and REED, CUTLER & CO. At retail by Druggists generally.

Nov 25

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the rotoxide of Iron. A new discovery in Medicine that strikes t the root of Disease by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON. This is the secret of the orderful success of this remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY,

CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS, and FEVERS. TIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-DER, FEMALE COM-PLAINTS, and all diseases originating in

A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM. From S. H. Kendall, M.D., Boston. I was for many years afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT, of which I was cured by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. From Francis Dana, M. D., Boston. From Francis Dana, M. D., Boston.

I have been relieved of a CATARRHAL AFFECTION, consequent on Bronchitis, by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative effects.

From Jeremiah Stone, M.D., of Provincetown, Mass. I have used the PERUVIAN SRRUP in my practice for fifteen months, and it has fulfilled my most sauguine expectations. It is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron. I do not hesitate to say that the PERUVIAN SYRUP has laims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any med-ine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it ith great success for DYSPEPSIA AND EPILEPSY.

From W. R. Chisholm, M.D., New Bedford, Mass.
The Peruvian Syrup combines valuable alterative and toni
properties, and is of remarkable efficacy in all anomic conditions of the system, especially in chronic diseases character
ized by deblifty or want of vitality.
Pamphlets containing the above, in full, with certificates of

nary others, will be forwarded to any address, free.

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There can be but one stronger proof than the testimony f such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It has ured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief,

And by all Druggists. FAMILY DYE COLOBS! LIST OF COLORS.

Black,
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For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would other-ise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be pro-ised from the same Dyc. The process is simple, and any ne can use the Dyc with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTEY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 10 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please

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JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, N. E. Methodist Depocitory, 5 Cornhill, Boston. "Nov 11

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many case of Sorg Eyras. Deafseas has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction overywhere Beware of Counterfeites! A face simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New Eugland.

Poetry.

ANGLO-SAXON WHITTLING SONG. Four Yankee is always to be found with a jack-knife, and t as nothing else to do, is eternally whittling."— Growling In the olden time of England, the days of Norman pride. The mail clad chieftain buckled on his broad-aword at his side, And mounted on his trusty steed, from land to land he strayed, And ever as he wandered on, he whittied with his blade. On those dreamy days of whitting. He was out in search of monsters—of giants grim and tall, He was hunting up the griffins—the dragons great and small, He broke in through the oak doors of many a castle gate, and what he whittled when within, it is needless to relate, Oh those foolish days of whittling. But when the pomp of feudal pride like a dream had passed aw. And every where the knightly steel was tusting to decay. The common-people drew their blades in quite another cause, And in the place of glants grim, they whittled up the laws, On those stem old days of whittled. y whittled down the royal throne with all its sncient might, many a tough old oavalier was whittled out of sight, whittled of the king's head, and set it on the wail, y whittled out a commonwealth, but it could not last at all, of those flory days of whittling.

se across the stormy deep, a stern and iron band, took on every face—their hatchets in their hand, tied down the forest oat, the chearunt and the pine of in the wilderness the rose-tree and the wine, On those fearful days of whitting. made themselves a clearing, and housed their little freight put their Sunday coats on, and whittled out a state, out it round so perfectly, they whittled it so, "true," it still stands in Eccuty for all the world to w, Oh those grand old days of whittling.

When England sent her hirelings, with cannon, gun and blade, To break and batter down the State, which these good men Lad mad The people selzed for weapons, whatever came to hand, And whittled these intruders back and drove them from the land, Oh the heroic days of whittling. In men of Saxon blood it stays—this love of whittling—still, And something must be whittlied, to pacify the will, Men the old wars were over, and peace came back again, They took to whittling mountains, and filling vale and gien, Oh those peaceful days of whittling. They whittled out the railroad path thro' hill and rock and sand

out the raines in thunder through the land, sait the harbors, the mountain valleys stirred, all the harbors through all the land was heard, Oh those busy days of whittling. nere long had dwelt among us a gaunt and hideous Wrong, and with ancient guaranties, with legal ramparts strong, ook and tone deflant, it feared ant God or man, tatched on every side for power to working wicked plan, All ripe and dry for whitting.

Of old this Wrong was humble, asking with plous cry, This only, to be left alone, in its own time to die, But fed by this first yielding, bolder and bolder grown, Shameless before the nations now, it reared its bloody the The time draws nigh for whitting. Pride goes before destruction," the wise man said of old,
Whom the gods seek to ruin they first make mad," and hold,
in the frensy of its madness, this Wrong forgot its place,
came out with noise of gongs to fright our Tankee whittling raeGod gave this chance for whittling.

And now my trusty Saxons, who come from near and far, itemsember who your fathers were, and set your teeth for war; "sword of the Lord and Gideon," be atill your battle-cry, and strike as Samson struck of old, smite Slavery hip and thigh. Now is your time for whittling. And when the land shell rest again from all this noise and strife, And Peace her olive-branch shell wave o'er this broad realm of his fair as the sun, our nation before the world shall stand, Freedom on all her banners, freedom throughout the land.

KINDRED HEARTS.

BY MRS. HEMANS. O ! ask not, hope thou not too much

Of sympathy below:
Few are the hearts whence one same touch
Bids the sweet fountains flow.
Few—and by still conflicting powers Forbidden here to meet,— Such ties would make this life of ours

Too fair for aught so fleet.

It may be, that thy brother's eye
Sees not as thine, which turns
In such deep reverence to the sky
When the rich sunset burns:
It may be, that the breath of spring
Born amidst violets lone,
A rapture o'er thy soul can bring—
A dream, to him unknown.

The tone that speaks of other times— A sorrowful delight? The melody of distant chimes,

The sound of wave by night,
The wind that, with so many a tone,
Some chord within can thrill,— These may have language all thine own
To him a mystery still;

Yet scorn thou not, for this, the true
And steadfast love of years;
The kindly that from childhood grew
The faithful to thy tears!

The faithful to thy tears!

If there be one that o'er the dead
Hath in thy grief borne part
And watched through sickness by thy bed,—
Call his a kindred heart!

But for those bonds all perfect made, Wherein bright spirits blend, Like sister flowers of one sweet shade,

With the same breeze that bend, For that full bliss of thought allied, Never to mortals given,— O! lay thy lovely dreams aside, Or lift them into Heaven.

Temperance.

TEMPERANCE DIALOGUE.

John. Well, Thomas, what do you think of the new temperance movement? Thomas. What do you mean, John; the boys and

girls' society ? John. Yes; you know they have formed a Sunday School Temperance Society in our school, and are trying to get all the boys and girls to join. For my part I don't think it is of any use for us to be in a hurry about signing pledges. I am not afraid of being a drunkard; and to sign a pledge of total abstinence

looks as though I was afraid to trust myself. Thomas. Well, now it seems to me, John, that this society is just the thing needed. You know that at the present time there is not much interest in the cause of temperance, and it looks to me as if intemdo we know who are forming the habit of using intox-

perance was on the increase. How many young men icating liquors; a habit which will most certainly prove their ruin unless they cast it off. And how hard it is to reform a person who has created in his system this dreadful appetite. It seems to me that the only sure way is to prevent the formation of such an appetite, by pledging ourselves while young to abstain forever from the use of that which we know will ruin both body and soul. Enter Mary.

Mary. Well, really, Thomas, what important subject has stirred up your eloquence to such a pitch? John. Temperance; of course. Thomas is afraid we shall all become drunkards if we don't sign the pledge at once.

Mary. Well, his subject is worthy of his eloquence, and I hope he may convince you that we ought to take a decided stand and plant ourselves firmly on the rock of total abstinence.

John. More eloquence. But I don't think your united efforts will convince me that it is necessary for me to sign the pledge, if I would not run the risk of becoming a drunkard. Your pledge forbids the use of cider, which of course means sweet cider as well as hard cider. Now I want to know what harm there is in drinking sweet cider? Did you

ever hear of any one getting drunk on it? Mary. You love cider, don't you, John? John. Of course I do. Who don't? Mary. Did you ever hear of anybody getting

drunk on hard cider? John. Well, yes, old Brown, down here, will get as drunk as a fool on his cider. But that has nothing to do with drinking sweet cider, or cider when it is

Thomas. Suppose Brown, when he was a boy, and first tasted of eider, got hold of some of the real old hard hack, do you think he would love it? John. No, I guess not.

Mary. That shows, John, that the appetite for i has to be created. God never implanted in the system of man an appetite for intoxicating liquors. Let us admit that sweet cider, just from the press, is harmless, and not intoxicating. The little boy drinks it and loves it. Now we'll suppose this cider to be a few days old, but yet sweet and good to the taste. The boy reasons that there is no more barm in drinking it now than then; and who is to make the line and say just how it shall taste, and how old it shall be before it contains alcohol and comes under the

for years he has lived in his miserable hovel, a poor drunken sot. All this misery and wretchedness can be traced back to the use of cider, for it was that which created a love for alcoholic drinks, and formed in his breast an appetite which he could not control. Mary. It is a sad thing for a man to be governed by this appetite for strong drink. Only think of the broken-hearted wives, and the thousands of innocent children, suffering because the husband and father is

under the influence of this terrible curse. John. I know as well as you do that intemper ance is a great evil. I should shudder at the thought of ever becoming a drunkard, but is there not time

it be wine, beer, or even cider. North Dighton, Jan. 28, 1864.

"OLD BATTLES."

"They call you Old Battles, don't they?" The argeon addressed a large, brawny man lying in the

"And they call you the bravest man in the regi-ment, too?" "I believe so," was answered with the utmost in

"I believe so," was answered with the utmost indifference; and the surgeon passed on.

"Old Battles," was one of the beldest, most fearless, most terrible men in our ranks. He had received his name from having been in so many battles, and when in battle he fought like a tiger. In the smoke, and flash, and fire, 'mid balls, and shells, and cannon, when the roar, and strife, and carnage were most fearful, he was in his element. The balls might fall like hail, might pierce him, riddle him; he fought on while he could stand, while he could load. Wounded again and again, he had lived through all, to wear his scars, to count them, to glory in them. He was a kind of army chronicle in his person. Scarce a limb or part but had been wounded, and to each he had given the name of the battle in which it had been honored. He always called his right shoulder "South Mountain," without regard to its relations to the compass; one of his arms was "Gainsville;" a leg, "Bull Run;" his breast was "Antictam;" and one of his hips was "Fredericksburg." in camp, he was still and meek in hospital; he was another man there; one might hardly have known him but for his scars.

The surgeon came again, tried to rally him, spoke to him of his bravery.

"I don't feel so very brave now."
"Why not? You'll be better soon. You'll soon shoulder gun again."
"That may be; but I wa'nt thinkin' o' that. Sun

geon, stop a minute. The surgeon waited.
"Sit down here on the edge o' my cot."

The surgeon sat down.

"They call me 'Old Battles,' you know, I've been in so many fights. But there's mor'n one kind o' fightin'; and when I lie here I never feel brave, for I think then o' the battles that I'm always beat in—the battles in here." The soldier struck on his breast.

"What do you say, surgeon?"

"You mean that you can't conquer yourself."

"No, I've never done it. There ain't stuff enough in me. I can't master myself. A real brave man, a man as is a man, drinks or lets it alone; but I can't

man as is a man, drinks or lets it alone; but I can't let it alone. I always drink. I'm the slave of drink."

"Yet you never get drunk, do you?"

"I can carry mor'n any other two men; that's all the reason I don't. But I hate drink. I'm ashamed of it. It makes a brute of me. I've got the all the reason I don't. But I hate drink. I'm ashamed of it. It makes a brute of me. I've got the nicest wife at home, but how it makes me treat her! I never feel like writin' to her; I ain't fit. I've no pay to send her; all goes for drink. I aint fit to think of her; and yet I love her better'n I do my life. Now I ain't what I show for. I talk big and bluster, and rush like one stark mad on to death, but put me here and let me be in my right mind, and I'm afraid to die. I darsn't meet God. I aint fit to, and I know it. What ea character? If so, what kind of a character? Good or bad? For, boy as you are, and never thinking that any one notices your ways from day to day, rest assured your character is known wherever you are known. The man that keeps the store opposite knows you. The blacksmith knows you. The lame soldier who stops every day to rest on the bench at the grocery, has a pretty good guess at your character; for he sees you with the boys, and marks your style of play, your talk and your temmer.

what to do to save myself."

"Pray to God and trust yourself to him. Watch "A Pray to God and trust yourself to him. Watch and guard yourself too. Arm yourself at every point you can. Tell all the boys you mean to be a new man; that you've enlisted under a new captain, the Captain of salvation; that you're bound to fight the

will give you strength. "I ain't afraid o' the boys, but I'm afraid of myself; "I ain't afraid o' the boys, but I'm afraid of myself; the appetite, the old appetite!"

"Pray against it. You'll never begin to drink while you are praying. No man ever did. Men have prayed, or pretended to pray, after they were drunk, but no man with the spirit of prayer in him ever put the intoxicating cup to his lips. Pray often, pray continually, and you will not be left to yield to temptation. When you are parched with the thirst for drink, pray for the living waters; when you see others drink, turn your face and pray."

"O, I don't know how to pray. Its easier for me to fight than to pray, a great deal."

to fight than to pray, a great deal."
"Not easier to fight your inner foes; you canno

conquer them without prayer. "Teach me to pray, surgeon."
"'Pity me, O God! help me!' Let that be your

"'Pity me, O God! help me!' Let that be your first prayer. You can pray that."

"O, yes. 'Pity me, O God! help me!'" prayed the man of battles. "Pity me, O God!" and he wept like a broken-hearted child.

The surgeon visited other cots and other wounded men; still "Old Battles" prayed, "Pity me, O God! help me! Pity me, O God!"

And God heard and pitied, and sent help. "He has never said to the seed of Jeoch" he her never

And God heard and pitied, and sent help. "He has never said to the seed of Jacob," he has never said to any soul of man, "Seek ye me in vain." "Old Battles'" hospital bed became an altar; and he rose from it a man of prayer. He rose to meet his old temptations, but he met them with prayer. "Pity me, O God! help me!" was still his petition. When the well-loved cup was offered him he turned away with this upon his lips; when urged to join in sinful mirth he asked strength of God and obtained it, strength to give a firm refusal. His comrades looked upon him with admiration, and thought him even braver in his resolution, in his denials, than he had shown himself before the foe; but he knew well that his strength was not of himself, and he was humble.

One more battle, the last; and again he lay in hospital. His old friend, the surgeon came.

"How now, Battles? You've another glorious

No, surgeon; this last wound will never heal into Don't say that! don't say that! Keep up heart; Battles' to 'Old Victory.'"

"No, surgeon, no. I've got my death-bullet now!
But thank God that I fought one battle like a man, and not like a maddened brute—fought for God and the right, and not for blood and revenge."

"And you were as brave as ever?"

"And you were as brave as ever?"
"As brave! never did I fight so well; never stand "As brave! never did I fight so well; never stand so firm before, or drive the foe so far! My death was fairly won. But, surgeon, let me tell you the best battle I ever fought was fought without-sword or gun; fought with that little prayer you taught me; that conquered in the fightings within, harder fightings than any I ever had with the rebels without. That little prayer has been more to me than bold heart, strong arm, or sure aim. It has made me conqueror over the worst appetite; it has overcome the worst enemy. And now that prayer has been changed for a song of praise, a song of thanksgiving. 'Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!'"—Watchman and Reflector.

be before it contains alcohol and comes under the head of intoxicating liquors? All this time the boy is ministering to this appetite, which demands something stronger than the new sweet cider to satisfy this cravings. Now, although we may say that the cider just from the press is harmless, yet we must admit that, as a beverage, it is unnecessary, and it seems to me is a dangerous thing for boys and girls to meddle with.

Thomas. You know old Mr. Jones, who lives dather say that he commenced drinking oider when he was a little boy, and soon learned to love it when it was not very new and sweet. The appetite continued to increase until something stronger than cider was necessary to satisfy it. When he was fifteen years old he would get beastly drunk; and before he was twenty he came near killing a man in a drunken row, and spent much of his time in jail. And now

Children.

"JOHN DUPPS."

It was Charley Edwards' birth-day, and his mother to please him, gave him the liberty to invite a num-ber of his playmates to spend the afternoon with him. Children never forget engagements of this kind, and all the little fellows were early at the house. For a while they played about the garden—first at one thing, then, when tind of it, at another. Then some one proposed going into the house, to play blind man's buff, and so the large dining-room was cleared for the

ance is a great evil. I should shudder at the thought of ever becoming a drunkard, but is there not time enough for us to sign the pledge when we are older, and when there is more danger of being led astray?

Mary. There may be time enough, John, but if you refuse to sign the pledge, and allow yourself to taste occasionally a little wine, or cider, or beer, you run a fearful risk of exciting a love for these things; and ere you are aware of it you have suffered this monster to bind you with chains which it will be hard for you to shake off. There is no sure way but total abstinence.

John. Well, Mary, there is much truth in what you say; and although I have never been afraid of becoming a drunkard, yet I think I will join your society and sign your pledge of total abstinence, so that what influence I may have among my associates shall be upon the side of temperanee.

Thomas. That's right, John. Give us your hand, and let us pledge

"perpetual hate To all that can intoxicate."

Mary. And renounce forever everything that has a tendency to create a love for strong drink; whether it be wine, beer, or even cider.

North How many beautiful than he had ever before seen! How many nice little things! "Surely Mrs. Edwards can scarcely know what a quantity she has, And the books, so full of pictures! That is a beauty with the crimson back on it—Stories for Little Folks.

Mary. And renounce forever everything that has a tendency to create a love for strong drink; whether it be wine, beer, or even cider.

North How have a going into the large dining-room was cleared for the buff, and so the large dining-room was cleared for the buff, and so the large dining-room was cleared for the buff, and so the large dining-room was cleared for the whom if whom I wish particularly to tell you. He was not a good boy, always good, as you will see.

The privilege of going where they pleased was going on became tired of it, and went into the particularly to tell you. He was not a good boy, always good, as you will see.

The privilege of goi

"I am so hot," replied John. That was an un

"I am so hot," replied John. That was an untruth.

"If you are," said the boy next him, "why don't you keep your hands out of your pocket?"

Something kept saying to John, "They all know you are a thief—your face looks like a thief's, John Dupps. Take that book out of your pocket. What a shame John Dupps, to steal from so kind a lady." Poor boy, he was now so uncomfortable that he took his cap and left the house. It would have been far better if he had returned at once to the parlor and replaced the stolen book. But he soon reached his home, and, going to his room as quietly as he could he sat down and drew from his pocket the cause of his trouble. "Perhaps," thought he, "they won't miss it, and I'll keep it locked in my little box; and no one shall know it is there. I'll look at the picno one shall know it is there. I'll look at the pic tures a while. Poetry in it, too."

"It is a sin to steal a pin As much as if a greater thing."

Instantly he let the book drop. The first words in the stolen treasure were words of conviction. "I won't keep it there. I can't have such about me."

won't keep it there. I can't have such about me. The good man placed those lines just there for me."

O, how well he thought so!

"What are you doing here?" cried Charley Edwards, rushing unheralded into the room.

John Dupps' mortification was complete. There could be no disguising facts now. There lay the stolen book on the floor, and its owner before him.

"Will you forgive me, Charley?"

"Certainly. What for, John—for leaving so soon?"

"No, no. For taking your book!"

"This one?" asked Charley, lifting it from the floor.

"Yes."

"But you didn't mean to keep it, John?"
"Yes, but I did, though, and that's what makes o sorry."

"Ma prizes this book more than any other. It is "Ma would John. Ma would

sister Jane's book, and she is dead, John. Ma would have felt sorely the loss of it."

"Ain't I a bad boy, Charley?" "Not if you won't do so again. And come, I'll take the book and put it myself in the parlor, and no one shall know of it—not even Ma; and I'll never, never speak of it again."

And generous Charley kept his word. The book

was placed on the table where it had long been kep by the hand of affection. The boys returned togeth er to their sports—Charley to enjoy himself, but John to think over what he will never forget, that

"It is a sin to steal a pin
As much as if a greater thing."

Do you, my boy, who sit reading these lines, know that you have a character? If so, what kind of a I know it. What can I do?"

The surgeon was a godly man. "Give yourself to God," he said. "Throw yourself on his mercy and seek his grace. Nothing but God's grace and mercy can save you. Nothing else can save any of us."

"Tell me just exactly what to do, surgeon. I'm eat up with this cravin' for drink; and as soon as I'm off o' this bed I shall be likely to get hold of it, and make myself the same brute as ever. Tell me just exactly as a bod boy is known to be good as readily as a bod boy is known to be Now is it not worth while to begin early to estab-lish a good character? A good boy is known to be good as readily as a bad boy is known to be bad. Yet children seldom think how delightful it is to grow up with the love and confidence of their family and the

neighbors whom they daily meet. Most boys think only of having as much fun and pleasure as possible, not caring how they get it, how much they disgus their teachers, how much they grieve their mothers ENIGMAS. No. 3.

I am composed of 19 letters: My 1, 2, 4, is the name of a priest. My 5 17 7 8 is a wild heast My 3, 6, 15, is a species of grain. My 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 15, 16, is a day of rest My 13, 17, 19, 18, was a murderer. My 18, 3, 12, 14, was a righteous man of old. My whole was uttered by one in a dying hour.

I am composed of 25 letters: My 14, 8, 5, 23, 24, 19, is a blessed place. My 9, 2, 6, 20, is a book in the Old Testament. My 22, 18, is a city where the Israelites were smitten My 13, 1, 3, 12, 25, 17, 11, is a city in which Paul

My 15, 22, 3, 1, 25, was a priest to the Israelite My 4, 15, 17, 7, 21, 16, the Bible teaches us to

My whole is what we should be able to say.

Answers. No. 1, Rev. Charles Perklyford; No. 2 Sarah E. Soule, Weston, Mass.

Family Circle.

FOR A "SLOW-COACH" FAMILY.

Don't take a newspaper; don't read one of any kind. If you hear persons discussing this or that great battle, ask stupidly what it all means. Emulate Rip Van Winkle; steep your senses in moral and mental oblivion, and pay no attention to what is passing about you; in this way you may save two or three dollars—the price of a paper—and lose five hundred dollars or five thousand dollars, by not being informed about markets, supply and demand, and a thousand other things as essential to an enterprising man as light and air. If you have children, don't take any paper for them; tell them "book larnin' ain't no count." Let them tumble in the highway unwashed, uncombed and in race and tatter. If they decided count." Let them tumble in the highway unwashed, uncombed, and in rags and tatters. If they don't graduate in the State Prison it will be through no fault of yours. If you are a farmer, plough, sow and reap, as your stupid father did before you. Scoff at all newspapers, and sneer and deride at progress of all kinds; then if you do not succeed in making other people think that they were all wrong, and that you alone are sagacious, it must be that the world is curiously awry, and needs reforming badly. The sooner you undertake it the better.

But not reading papers you will succeed, if a farmer.

The fireside has always been regarded as the altar of home—the seat of all the domestic virtues. Round that hallowed spot are supposed to be nourished all those tender feelings and sentiments which soften the harder features of humanity. There it is that the true father, the true mother, the true sister, and the true brother are grown; and there it is that society looks for its heighter comments. No particular

THE WORK LESSON.

The best lesson a father can give his son is this:—
"Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise; learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their marks on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by the help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had streightened them as they strove, it could never have

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The following remedy has proved effectual in curng this awful disease in many cases: Take two teaspoonfuls of gunpowder, one teaspoonful of saltpetre one teaspoonful of alum, and one teaspoonful of sulphur. Pulverize them together nearly as fine as flour. Then for adults, place a teaspoonful upon the tongue of the patient every half hour. For children, place upon the tongue every twenty-seven minutes as much as will lie upon the point of a teaspoon.

Many families in Maine and in the West can atter its healing virtues. One young lady who was given over for death, and whose sister had died of diphtheria was restored by its use. Try it. A FRIEND.

Biographical.

MRS. LOVISA KILBURN, wife of Rev. David Kilburn, of the N. E. Conference, and daughter of Abner and Mary Perkins, was born in Barnard, Vt., July 24, 1790, and died in Keene, N. H., Jan. 27, 1864, aged 73 years.

At the age of 18 she made a profession of religion under the labors of Rev. Eliezer Wells. Four years after she was married to Rev. David Kilburn, and entered upon the holy work which she was permitted to proscente alshe was married to kev. David Khourn, and entered upon the holy work which she was permitted to prosecute almost fifty-two years. For many years she traveled extensively with her husband, and labored in public and private for the spread of the gospel. By this means she became widely and favorably known to the church in New England. On Sunday, Jan. 24, she attended church as usual in the afternoon. On Tuesday evening she retired to rest in her ordinary health. During the night she was attacked with spreams to which she had been sulpict for a long time.

in her ordinary health. During the night she was attacked with spasms, to which she had been subject for a long time, and died at 40 'clock on Wednesday morning.

Sister Kilburn was a woman of saintly piety. To her the ways of religion were emphatically "ways of pleasantness." Many who have been encouraged by her kind Christian counsels, will testify that she was indeed "a mother in Israel." With a heart that never grew old, she was a pleasant companion for persons of all ages. Though her health was very feeble for many years, she was always ready for every good word and work. Her genial presence and cordial welcome made the hospitable home of our dear Bro. Kilburn especially attractive; and his brethren in the ministry who have received her kind attentions, will deeply sympathize with him in his sore bereavement. To her namerous friends her life has been a living episile; and while they mourn their loss, they will rejoice to know and while they mourn their loss, they will rejoice to know that she "rests from her labors, and her works do follow bes."

J. W. GUERNSEY.

aged 81 years.

Father Jilson was converted in 1831, under the labor Rether Jilson was converted in 1831, under the labors of Rev. Isaac Stoddard. He was a kind, social and genial man, and an affectionate husband and father. He was endowed with good mental powers, and possessed an originality which gave a peculiar interest to his conversation and religious testimony. With the early dawn of heavenly light in his soul, he identified himself with the little band who constituted the nucleus of a rising, growing and prosperous church. He cheerfully endured with his brethren the labors and trials incident to the introduction of Methodism into this town. With them he struggled, prayed and sustained the means of grace. In his last public testimony he exclaimed, in allusion to the excited state of the country, "I have found a safe place; I am safe beside Christ." His sufferings were long and very severe, yet he bore them with the patience of a Christian. Not only with calm resignation but with joyous confidence he waited his appointed time.

J. H. GAYLORD.

JESSE AREY died in Hampden, Me., Jan. 11, aged 65 years. When a youth he gave his heart to God, and has lived a good life. His end was peace.

Hampden, Jan. 29. W. H. CRAWFORD.

PHILO KNIGHT, son of Moses and Sarah S. Knight died in Haverhill, N. H., Nov. 27, aged 12 years and 8 months. Before he died he consecrated his all to 6d gave good evidence of his acceptance, and invited his

ADELLA E. JEFFERS died Dec. 15, aged 10 years, 10 onths and 4 days.
Wilbur D. Jeffers died Dec. 22, aged 8 years, onths and 5 days.

MARTHA I. JEFFERS died Dec. 24, aged 13 years,

MARTHA I. JEFFERS died Dec. 24, aged 6 years, 1 months and 6 days.

SARAH E. JEFFERS died Jan. 1, aged 6 years, 1 month and 24 days; all children of Stephen and Louisa K. Jeffers.

These parents have but one child left them, and that a little son of three years. They feel deeply afflicted, and I cannot with my pen describe the scene, for it beggars description; but while so deeply they mourn for their loved ones, they will look beyond the river of death and expect them again where "The inhabitants shall not say, ones, they will look beyond the river of death and expect to meet them again where "The inhabitants shall not say, I am sick;" for though they were children, they all died in the faith of Christ, and talked as cheerfully of death and heaven as they ever did of living on earth. Believers were comforted, and the unconverted were constrained as they stood by these, and Milo their cousin, to admit this something more than mere excitement.

Haverhill, March 1. CHARLES H. CHASE.

MRS. PATIENCE AYER, of Cornish, Me., departed this MRS. FATISCE Alex, of Content, Mrs., departed this life, Jan. 7, aged 87 years. Sister Ayer had long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after years of physical suffering has gone peacefully to her reward.

K. Atkinson.

heart to God in his youth, and united with the Methodis Church. Sixteen years ago he emigrated to this country and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bro. B flict, he was "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," and was more than conqueror at last. His family and the church have met a great loss, while he has gained his home in heaven. North Andover, Feb. 3.

J. MIDDLETON.

EUNICE DOYNE, wife of Daniel Doyne, died at her residence in Troy, Me., Jan. 2, aged 31 years.

Sister D. experienced religion some years since, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remained a faithful member until death. When her hour joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, or mained a faithful member until death. When her hour came she was troubled with no fear of death; it was rather to her the end of fears. When about departing she said, "I am going home to die no more." May the grace of God sustain the husband and children in their deep af-

REV. STEPHEN CHASE died at his residence in Unity, Rev. Stephen Chase died at his residence in Unity, Me., Jan. 22, aged 64 years.

Bro. Chase was born of God at 18 years of age, but feeling impressed with duty to preach he refused, and so turned away from God. He was reclaimed twenty-four years since, and went forward in the path of duty. At the time of his death he was an elder, which office he had held for a number of years. As a preacher he was "apt to teach," and a firm advocate of holiness; as a Christian he was steadfast in the faith; and as a husband and father he was devoted and affectionate.

steadast in the faith; and as a husband and faither no was devoted and affectionate.

He leaves a numerous family to mourn his loss. Two of, his sons are members of the East Maioe Conference, and are now engaged as chaplains in the service of their country. While living he bound the law of God to the hearts of his children; and now that he is gone, we trust that they will shine on in virtuous deeds that shall emulate his example. We deeply mourn his loss to the church.

Mary N. Harding, wife of Stephen Harding, died at her residence in Unity, Me., Jan. 23, aged 70 years.
Sister H. experienced religion when but 16 years of age. She exercised strong faith in God, and through it was sustained, and joyously led to the final triumph. Her last sickness was protracted and painful, but her joy remained with increasing fullness to the end. Sweetly she fell asleep in Jesus, and her wearied spirit escaped to the bosom of her God. "Our people die well."

Unity, Jan. 29.

Mary Mary O. Presided in Carpetfold Mers. Sept.

22, aged 18 years.

For four years the grace of God enabled this youthful Christian to bear great physical suffering with patience and resignation. Her end was peaceful.

She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place seventeen years. During this time she was constant in her attendance upon the means of grace—exemplary in her manner of life, and Christlike imher spirit. For her to die was gain.

ORANGE HUNTER died in the Lord, Jan. 26, aged 69 years.

The departed was greatly beloved in Montague, where he died, and in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, where he had been a member for five years. His sickness was short; but death did not come as a thief in

exclaim, "THE PRESS FOREVER!"—Scientific American.

INFLUENCE OF THE FIRESIDE.

The fireside has always been regarded as the altar aworthy example and a death full of hope.

Greenfield, Feb. 2.

The Manuel Press of a consistent profession, a worthy example and a death full of hope.

Mr. Jeremiah Mayhew died of apoplexy, at Chilmark, aged 71 years, 9 months, 22 days.

He was taken suddenly ill at the barn of a neighbor near his own new house. On Thanksgiving day he was removed to his new home. After some days had another attack, which was very severe. He suffered very much during his sickness, but acknowledged the kindness of friends on all occasions. He experienced religion on shipboard on a voyage up the Mediterranean Sea, in 1810. He had a wonderful manifestation of the divine presence at the time, and many refreshing seasons at other times. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Sharon, Me., in 1823, and remained a worthy member until death. His house was a home for the itinerant. He was a person of deep piety; "truth fixed her mansion in his mind." He was a strict observer of the Sabbath, and a constant attendant on the means of gräce. The Bible was his study; and while in a wandering state of mind he would often repeat the Lord's Prayer correctly, as well as those beautiful lines, "O to grace how great a debtor," &c. When the sacred Scriptures were read to him he would praise the Lord aloud. When one sung to him, "Jesus can make a dying bed," &c., he exclaimed, "That is it." He has left a widow, a daughter and son to mourn their less.

His funeral was attended by a very respectful audience of relatives and friends. Sermon by Rev. G. W. Boynton, preacher in charge, from Rev. vii. 13.

Martha B. Mayhew. Mr. JEREMIAH MAYHEW died of apoplexy, at Chillooks for its brightest ornaments. No prtriot or philanthropist, worthy of the name, ever sprung from any other soil, or was really moulded by any other

Advertisements.

TEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. This Medicine is of long tried efficacy for correcting all orders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and wo

uce of Medicine, respect.

DE. WILLARD C. GEORGE, fo merly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medical Society, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms: "I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial similar to that prepared by DR. GEO. W. SWETT, 106 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found." Dr. J. King, Author of "Woman: Her Dise

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the fterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Fe nale Reproductive Organs." maie Reproductive Organs."

DR. E. SMITH, President of the New York Association o
Botanic Physicians, says: "No Female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success in midwifery to the use of this Medicine." MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES:

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES:

The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice:

"As a general remedy for Female Complaints this 'Cordial' is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is esteemed nore highly for its good results during Confinement in relieving the great suffering attendant upon childbirth. I acknowledge with Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifery is due to the use of this medicine. It strengthens both mother and child. In such cases I follow the directions of Prof. King, by allowing my patients to use it a few weeks previous to confinement, as by the energy it aparts to the utorine nervous system the labor will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which many feunales are liable to. No woman, if she knew the great value of this Strengthening Cordial would fail to use it." Cordial would fail to use it."

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of doing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be satisfactory in its results.

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Fenngle Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable:

ne Femme Strengtuening Corata has proved invaluable:
Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uneasiness,
bepres-ion of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the
Back, Alternate Chills and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body,
Headache, Languor, Aching Along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale Countenance,
Ocrangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing.
Hysteria, &c., &c.

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases, Chlorosis of Green Sickness, Irregularity, Psinfulness, Profuse or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leucorrhoa or Whites, Scirchus or Ulcerated State of the Uterus, Sterility, &c. No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and non ess likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable gents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and hav

PRICE. SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold by Drug ists generally. Also sent to any address Be sure and get that prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. GEO. W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor

Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choleest materials, is mild and emol/ient in its nature, fra

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HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. Adopted by the United States Government as the Standard. These Scales are constructed upon an entire new principle, in keeping with the advancement of the age—a co-mbination acknowledged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for whiching purposes. edged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for weighing purposes.

Every variety of Scales constantly on hand, consisting in part of Railroad, Truck, Depot, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Hopper, Packing, Grain, Furnace, Wool, Wheelburrow, Warehouse, Grocers', Butchers', Druggists', Family, Chemists', Jewelers', Prescription and Gold Scales. Beams of all sizes, Weights of every description. Old Scales exchanged and repaired. Every Scale Warranted Accurate.

Warehouse, Nos. 92 Devonshire and 29 Federal Streets, Jan 27

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DLE CEMENT is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been throughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation known.

known.

A siew thing.—Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study.

Its Combination.—Its combination is on Scientific Printerly.

Its Combination is on Scientific Printerly.

Its Combination of the combination of the second of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.—BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers.—JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families.—It is especially adapted to Leather, and we claim Families.—It is especially adapted to Leather, and we clais as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It is a Liquid.—It is the only LIQUID CEMENT extantials a sure thing for mending

a sire thing for meaning for meaning furniture,
CROCKBRY,
TOYS,
BONE,
IVORY, And articles of Household use. IYORY,

Remember.—REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Finis.-HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMGOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experi-ence, an ENTHE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Re-liable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to pop-niar use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render

rofession, the Press and the People, and will always attisfaction.

70.

1 Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,

2 Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.,

3 Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants,

4 Diarrhosa of Children or Adults,

4 Diarrhosa of Children or Adults,

5 Diarrhosa of Children or Adults,

6 Diarrhosa of Children or Adults,

7 Colera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,

8 Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitts,

7 Coth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia,

8 Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo,

9 Dysepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach,

8 Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods,

Profuse Periods, and Luccorrhea,

9 Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,

8 Salt Kheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,

8 Rheumarism and Rheumatic Pains,

Fever and Ague, Old Agues,

9 Piles, Internal or Bilind or Bleeding,

Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes,

Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,

Whooping Cough,

8 Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,

8 Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,

8 Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,

8 Serolula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,

9 General Debility, or Nervous Weakness,

10 Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

11 Serolula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,

12 General Debility, or Nervous Weakness,

13 Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

14 Serolula Colorida, Pressure or Spasms,

15 Serolula Periods, Pressure or Spasms,

15 Serolula Periods, Pressure or Spasms, PRICE.

complete,
Case of Twenty-large vials, in morocco, and Book,
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book,
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book,
Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book,
Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book,
Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book,
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 59 cents, or \$1,
CAUTION—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Philip Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genul-e medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

43 These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free o charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

1y Jan 27

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

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The whole safely and advantageously invested.
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BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Socr
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner,
Feb 12

Advertisements. -

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The
Subscribers offer for sale the Real Estate of BENJAMIN
M. COLBY, ESQ., late of Sanbornton Bridge, deceased, consisting of a two story Dwelling House and Office, well calculated for a Lawyer or Physician, and connected therewith are two one story tenements, Barn and Garden. Said premises are situated in the central part of the flourishing village of Sanbornton Bridge, about seventy-tive rods from the N. H. Conference Seminary and Female College. Also, a one story Dwelling House, Barn, and about ton acres of land, three fourths of a mile from said Seminary and College, on the road leading to Sanbornton Square, and known as the Hayes place. Also, a farm of Fifty acres with a one story Dwelling House, Barn and Outbuildings situated in Hill, about three miles from Dr. Vail's celebrated Water Cure Establishment and the Depot at Hill Village, and about four miles from Bristol Village.

The above property will be sold at a very low rate, and on reasonable terms. ETHAN COLBY, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Dec. 19.

Dec 30

C. M. DINSMOOR, Agent in Massachusetts and Maine for THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA; THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, for the Years 1861, 832 and 1863; Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, and other Publications of D. APPLETON & CU., OF NEW YORK, No. 6 Ashton Block, 289 Washington Street, Boston. Agents Wanted.

REMOVAL. NEW SEWING MACHINE EM-PARKER SEWING MACHINE EMPARKER SEWING MACHINES (STUDIO BUILDING,)
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An assortment of Silk, Cottons. &c., kept constantly on hand. Also, SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERY, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of Family Sewing, executed by competent operators at short notice.

Sept 9

A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "Heaven Our Home."

MEET FOR HEAVEN. A State of Grace upon the only preparation for a State of Glory in Heaven. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1. preparation for a State of Glory in Heaven. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.

"This forms a fitting companion to 'Heaven our Home'—a volume which has been circulated by thousands, and which has found its way into almost every Christian family."

"The author, in his or her former work, 'Heaven our Home,' portrayed a Social Heaven, where scattered families meet at last in loving intercourse, and in possession of perfect recognition, to sp-yad a nefer-ending eternity of peace and love. In the present work, the individual state of the children of God is attempted to be unfolded, and more especially the state of probation which is set apart for them on earth to fit and prepare erring mortals for the society of the saints."

"A careful perusal of this book will make!' a less easy thing for a man to cheat himself into the notion that death will effect, not a mere transition and improvement, but an entire change in his moral and spiritual state. The damperous nature of this delusion is exhibited with great power by the author of 'Meet for Heaven.'"

Now Ready: HEAVEN OUR HOME. The Third

*Meet for Heaven.'"

Now READY: HEAVEN OUR HOME. The Third Edition. Price \$1.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston. Sold by all Booksellers, and mailed on receipt of price Agents wanted to circulate these popular books.

AN IMPORTANT WORK. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY RENDERED ATTRACTIVE AND THE LAWS OF HEALTH MADE PLAIN. By E. Small, M.D. A want has long been felt for a popular and practical work on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. This work has been propared with great care, expressly to supply this want. One of its most valuable features is the clear, lucid, and impressive instruction given relative to the Laws of Life and the preservation of health. Another of its distinguishing character-istics is the numerous proofs it presents of the Creator's good-ness, wisdom, and perfection of workmanship in man's physi-cal structure. It is a book that should be in EVERY FAMILY.

"I know of no work so admirably adapted to teach, not only Physiology, but a pure Theology to the young, as this."—R. C. Mather, Head Assistant Bigelow School, Boston. "It is written in language simple, flowing and easy of com-prehension. I think it admirably adapted to the purpose."— Ira Warren, M.D.

Ira Warren, M.D.

"I am fully convinced that it is really a work of rare merit."

—Rev. O. E. Thayer.

"The numerous sanitary suggestions are worth more than the cost of the whole work. No family can afford to be without it."—Rev. L. D. Barrows, D.D.

"It is a book which should be not only read, but studied by all the you'th nour schools, and by all the members of our families."—Zion's Herald. PRICE \$1.25. Agents wanted in every town and city to sell this work, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

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Feb 10 tf 23 Cornhill, Boston.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURAL-GIC COMPOUND.

We refer those who are afflicted with either of these troublesome and painful complaints to the advertisement of the above named remedy in to day's Journal, and particularly to the testimonials to its efficacy which the advertisement con tains. There is one feature of hese testimonials which is pe-culiar. They are not signed by persons who reside in the furthermost parts of the earth, unknown to any one, but by well-known citizens of Boston—the influence of whose names would never be given to an article which is not worthy the public confidence. We know of a case in which a gentleman has suffered from Neuralgia, and which has been given over as nas suncred from Neuralgia, and which has been given over as incurable, who, after trying three bottles of the Compound, has experienced great relief, and is now confident of recovery. Under these circumstances we feel willing to recommend the Compound to the attention of our readers.—Boston Journal. This is a remarkable medicine and performs great cures.

Warranted a cure or no pay.
Removed to 91 Washington Street, up one flight.

REMARKABLE CURE! Rev. L. C. Dunn my left lung, on the outside, about as large as the palm of my hand, and becoming painful. I applied cloths wet in "HILL'S REMEDY," which caused it to run, and soon carried it all away, and it has not troubled me since. Let others try it. Any wishing further information can have it by directing to L. C. Dunn, South Atkinson, Me."

The following letter relates to the above case:

"PARKMAN, Dec. 9, 1863.

"Bro. Hill:—The 'tumor' to which you allude, in the case of Bro. Dunn, had, when I saw it, all the apparent and marked characteristics of FUNGUS H.EMATODES,—a malignant and dangerous disease—in a rapidly progressive condition. I was truly surprised when he subsequently informed me that it had been cured by any 'REMEDY.'

Found at M. S. BURR & CO. '8, 23 Tremont Street, Boston, and in most towns and cities in Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Propictor, West Waterville, Me. Dec 23

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMGEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 372 Broadway. outh Boston. Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30

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FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Also, Harmoniums for Parlor Use, with Tremolo Attachment, Manufactured by S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

The Tremolo Harmonium is an entirely new Instrument, and Manufactured only by us. It contains both the Patent Tremolo and Forte Stops, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals. They are finished in Rosewood elegantly polished. Also, Black Walmt and Oak.

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No. 13. FIVE OCTAVE, knoe swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

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No. 17. FOUR OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 18. FIVE OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bel-

No. 18. FIVE OCTAVE. SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 19. BO., IN ROSEWOOD, EXTRA FINISH.

No. 20. DO., IN WALNIT OR OAK.

No. 21. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSE WOOD.

No. 22. DO., IN WALNIT OR OAK.

No. 23. FOUR OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo, Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 24. DO., IN WALNIT OR OAK.

No. 24. DO., IN WALNIT OR OAK.

Also, Melodeonsin every variety, with prices ranging from \$35 to \$225.

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April 29
17
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Gents:—I have the pleasure to assure you that the SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is atmost a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my name for the good of the afflicted, if yos odoing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SANFORD, in my family during the past sun.msr, and have found it to be a Medicine of great value for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has also been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has received high commendation.

Pastor of the Ref'd Dutch Church, New Lotts, L. I."

The Liver Invigorator cures Sign Headaches, Billious

The Liver Invigorator cures Sick Headache, Billous Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. It acts as a powerful Strengthening agent in cases of Debility.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D.
208 Broadway, New York. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PATENT LEVER HINGE TRUSS, for the Cure of Ruptures, sent by Express, or as ordered, on receipt of Six Dollars for Single Instrument, or
Twelve for Double. Send measure round the body two inches
below top of hip bone, stating side ruptured.

8. T. W. SANFORD & CO.,
April 22 1y 266 Broadway, New York,

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Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver,

Gravel,
Rheumawe Affections,
Piles,
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For sale by all Druggists. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of

our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the worst Scroula down to a common pimple. He has tried if in over cleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, tooth thunder humor.) He has now in possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all with in twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face. the face.
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Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and lotches among the hair.

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Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.

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Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofuls.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

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DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is of well extabilished by the

and the most careful druggists in the country are unananous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curling most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most exeruciating disease to an affectionate mother, Nursing Sore MOUTH.

Is cured as if by a miracle: your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

it extends to the stomach, causing

DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to
the cares of your family.
Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cata it
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow
or greenish, and your best day is goue. For want of nourish
ment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to
CURE:
Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most exernciating of diseases, the

irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most exeruciating of diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the MEDICAL DISCOVERY you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five cight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applieable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Your struly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every draggist in th United States. • Oct 1

United States. • 19 Oct 1

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TROY BELL FOUNDERY. (Established in 1826.)
The subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior BeLLs for CHURCHES, FACTORIES, ACADEMIES, STEAMBOATS, LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c., :
made solely of Copper and Tin, mounted with their improved at the properties of the consideration of Bell buyers, since—asids from their superior ringing qualities, as compared with those made of baser materials—their metal, even if broken in pieces or melted into globules by fire, is worth anywhere, in cash, two thirds of the consideration of the anywhere, in cash, two thirds of the cost of new metal, or it may be turned in lapart payment for a new bell.

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N. B.—It can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Feb 3

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Nov 11

Nov 11

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NOTICE. The Camp Meeting Grove Association, in accordance with the provisions of a certain deed to said Corporation made by Edward C. Clark and wife, dated August 20th, 1838, recorded with Earnstable Deeds, Book 21, fol. 108, hereby give notice that the debts of said Corporation now due amount to one hundred dollars, and that it is the intention of said Corporation to sell the land and property described in said deed to pay said deets, in default of previous payment thereof as provided by said deed, at public auction at the office of Zion's Herata, in Boston, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on May 23, 1864.

The Camp Meeting Grove Association,
Nov 18

12t by OLIVER SMITH, Secretary.

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the reach of every church, School, Cemetery, Factory or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, STRENGTH, SONGROUSNESS and DERABILITY OF YIERATION, unequaled by any o her manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 500 lbs., costing Two THIRDS LESS than other metal, or 20 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer, JOHN B. ROBINSON.

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